THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

OCTOBER, 1807.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Whiteh.
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Exeter 2, Glouc.
Halifax
Hampshire 2
Hereford, Hull 2
Ireland 38
Ipsw. 2, Kentish 2
Lancast.—Leicest.
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 5
Maidstone
Manchester 4
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norf.—Norwi. 2
Nottingham
Oxford 2. Portf.
Reading—Salish.
Scotland 15
Salop—Sheffield
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewsb.—Suffex
Staffordshire
Stamford—Tyne.
Wakefi.—Warw 2
Winch.—Worc.
York 3, Jersey

Bank Imperl. 3per Cent. 1 per Ct. Imperl. 3 per Cent. Long Ann. Short Ann.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1807.

Meteorological Diary for September 1807. By Dr. Pole, Briſtol.

Days Mo.	Thermom. M. 8 h	Thermom. G.heat.	Barom. Inches 100ths.	WEATHER.
1	51	64	30- 9	moſtly cloudy
2	54	65	30- 9	cloudy at times
3	58	67	30- 7	ditto
4	62	69	30- 4	cloudy, ſome light ſhowers
5	61	65	29-19	cloudy, ſome light rain, very high wind
6	53	60	29-13	cloudy in general, ſome light rain
7	55	59	29-19	ditto
8	50	00	30- 4	cloudy at times, ſome light rain
9	57	66	29-17	cloudy, frequent light ſhowers
10	54	55	30- 3	cloudy, evening clear
11	44	59	30- 6	moſtly clear
12	50	57	30- 2	cloudy at times, ſome rain
13	40	53	30- 4	cloudy at times
14	38	58	30- 5	moſtly cloudy
15	49	55	30- 5	ditto
16	49	58	30- 5	moſtly clear
17	48	54	30- 4	ditto
18	40	54	30- 3	clear
19	45	55	30- 5	clear
20	45	59	30- 8	cloudy at times, ſome light rain
21	57	59	30- 6	cloudy and rainy
22	57	62	30- 1	ditto
23	59	62	29-17	rain moſt of the day
24	54	62	29-16	moſtly cloudy, ſome light rain
25	51	60	29-13	cloudy at times, ſome ſhowers
26	52	58	29-17	cloudy at times, ſome light rain
27	59	62	29-16	cloudy, ſhowery
28	55	60	29-19	clear
29	50	55	30- 1	rainy, evening very high wind
30	50	59	29-18	morning cloudy, afternoon clear.

The average degrees of temperature, as noted at eight A. M. are 48 7-30; thoſe of the correſponding month in 1806 were 54 16-30; in 1805, 58; and in 1804, 56, 1-30d.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is 3 inches 69-100ths; that of the correſponding month in the year 1806 1 inch 81-100ths; in 1805, 1 inch 59-100ths; in 1804, 28-100ths; and in 1803, 1 inch 56-100ths.

Meteorological Table for October 1807. By W. Cary, Strand.

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1807.
Sept.	°	°	°		
27	59	66	54	29,45	fair
28	54	60	47	,71	fair
29	46	56	52	,60	rain
30	56	60	45	,62	fair
Oct. 1	41	56	51	30,19	cloudy
2	56	64	56	,04	fair
3	57	64	57	,12	fair
4	56	64	56	,17	fair
5	56	65	57	,03	fair
6	56	60	56	,03	cloudy
7	57	67	59	,00	fair
8	58	59	56	29,85	cloudy
9	51	59	54	30,15	fair
10	57	64	58	,13	cloudy
11	58	65	57	,10	cloudy
12	57	64	58	,02	cloudy

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1807.
Oct.	°	°	°		
13	58	65	59	30,22	cloudy
14	59	66	59	,20	fair
15	59	65	55	,06	cloudy
16	50	62	52	,13	cloudy
17	53	62	56	,01	cloudy
18	59	59	48	,02	fair
19	42	58	52	,25	fair
20	51	64	55	29,89	fair
21	55	63	54	,46	fair
22	52	56	50	,31	rain
23	46	51	41	,24	cloudy
24	38	53	46	,86	ſhowery
25	47	55	50	,65	fair
26	51	55	44	,62	cloudy

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

For OCTOBER, 1807.

*** *The intelligent part of the world have generally, and moſt juſtly, diſcountenanced the pretenſions of Quacks and Noſtrum-mongers, who grow rich on the public credulity: but the following Letter from a Gentleman who recommends a new mode of Medical Practice, with a ſpecific for Fever and all local inflammations, ſeems to be of a kind ſo very different from the puffs of thoſe who live by a ſecret Recipe, that we cannot but contribute all in our power toward procuring to it that attention and examination, which it appears ſo well to deſerve.*

Mr. URBAN, *Cheltenham, Oct.* 10.

I OBSERVE a Correſpondent of yours, in p. 824, indirectly accuſes me of unfeeling inattention to the duties of humanity. I perhaps ought not to notice the remarks of anonymous writers; but the extenſive circulation of your excellent work may occaſion them to influence, injuriouſly, the opinion of many perſons on this ſubject.

The example adduced, of Dr. Jenner, who brought into notice a new and preferable ſpecies of Inoculation, is not applicable to the matter on which your Correſpondent writes; for in the labours of this Phyſician the diſcovery of the fact was a diſcovery of the means employed; and the caſes are ſimilar only herein, that I alſo would draw the public attention to the fact, which will ſufficiently eſtabliſh its own importance. But with ſo much zeal, this writer ought to have known, that it is not the *matter* of a diſcovery that fixes the notice and favourable regard of the great publick ſo much as the *manner* in which it is introduced, and the patronage which may happily accompany it. If my modes of adminiſtering medicine were at once made known as S. M. ſuggeſts, it does not follow that they would ever be made uſe of for the public advantage; but there is reaſon to imagine that they might be ſoon put aſide for ſomething more faſhionably diſplayed, and the author of them forgotten. My firſt wiſh is to draw the attention, to the fact itſelf, of thoſe moſt capable of making an accurate and unbiaſſed judgment, and of promulgating it properly to the world; and when it ſhall be found a diſcovery worth knowing, and my aſſertions and ſtatements have been ſatisfactorily proved, a full diſcloſure will follow, and I hope the world will acquit me of any improper motives in withholding the diſcovery until it ſhall have been properly inveſtigated. I have not aſked for any remuneration; and if I ſucceed, of which I can have no doubt, I ſhall, at leaſt, have the pleaſure to think that I have deſerved well of my Country.

Permit me now, Mr. Urban, to relate a circumſtance that I think cannot fail of being thought intereſting; it occurred lately, and ſhews that external inflammation as well as fever may be quickly ſubdued by the means I offer. George Hart, a ſtone-maſon, was fixing ſome iron railing with a quantity of melted lead, when ſome water that happened to lodge in one of the cavities occaſioned an exploſion of the boiling liquid, which ſtruck him in the face and eyes; I was then, accidentally, near the ſpot, converſing with General Keppel; and on examination, I found the poor man's eyes violently inflamed, and he ſuffered excruciating pain. He was immediately brought to my cottage; and when he arrived, his eyes were entirely cloſed, without the power to open them. I inſtantly prepared a lotion, with which I bathed all the parts affected, after extracting the particles of lead, which were ſcattered over the whole face. The application was continued ten minutes,

nutes, when the man felt great relief. I then forced open one of the eye-lids, and found the ball of the eye had been slightly wounded, but no lead was visible in any part of it; this eye now felt comfortable, but the other was still very painful. On examination I found this had been badly wounded, and the lead which struck it was separated into many small particles. By rolling folds of soft paper worked to a point, I was enabled to extract them; and the man felt greatly relieved. I continued the application; and in the space of twenty minutes, he was able to open both eyes, free from pain or inconvenience. In about three hours afterwards, I had occasion to pass by the place where the accident happened, and found the man at work, the inflammation wholly subsided, and as well as if no such circumstance had occurred.

Yours, &c. JOHN RIDDELL.

Mr. URBAN, *Nuneaton, Warwickshire, Oct.* 17.

NOTICING in your Magazine for August last (p. 699) Colonel Riddell's account of his treatment of Fevers, I must observe I have used a similar treatment in fevers for several years past, and can now confidently say, I am able to anticipate all fevers; the remedy I use is easily prepared, and is much superior to Dr. James's Powders. I should be happy and willing at any time to render any assistance to Government, and make a fair trial of the same in any of the Military Hospitals for their approval; and can assure them of its certain success. The reason I so long retained my experiment was, to be certain of the plan before I made any proposal. My mode of giving the medicine is no oftener than twice a day, mixed in a little cold water. I then allow them to drink freely of cold water, which is grateful to such patients; and have noticed the cooling process after to be so expeditious, that it had frequently like the appearance of a charm. The fever then was hastened of its course, and in a manner more proper than the treatment proposed by the late Dr. Currie.

Now, Mr. Urban, I was led to this mode of treatment, by observing the human body undergoing a loss of substance every twenty-four hours, and thought that nothing could be better for accelerating the process of fever, than its passing quickly through the body. That gentleman, Colonel Riddell, although not a medical man, has certainly great knowledge of fever; and, having studied much the subject, I have greatly regretted the present methods of treatment, such as excessive bleedings, blistering, &c. [See p. 700.]

Yours, &c. PHILIP PERKINS.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 20.

AS you often admit in your valuable Repository memoirs or characters of men either eminent in their lives or unfortunate in their deaths, it is requested you would insert in your next Magazine the following short memoir of a brave young officer in the Navy, who very lately lost his life, by being drowned, in an act of doing his duty in pursuance of an Enemy's vessel. Had it pleased Heaven to preserve him, he would have been an honour to his King and to his Country.

I shall, however, try to rescue his lamented death from oblivion;

"He shall not sleep in his low watery grave
Unwept—unsung—without the tear
Of some true, faithful friend."

MILTON.

I am aware, however, that Biography is often, from the peculiar merit of the person who is the subject of it, so delightful to the writer, that he often knows not how to adapt his expressions so as to satisfy his feelings, and at the same time do justice to the character he is describing, without rendering himself liable to the suspicion of partiality or interest. In the present case, however, there is no fear his character will be exaggerated. But I will intrude no longer on your patience, but hasten to the short memoir.

"The subject of this small tribute of affection was the grandson of the late lamented and ever-honoured Dr. Warton, whose public character and private virtues are beyond my feeble praise. This excellent friend he lost by death a few years since; and lately had the additional misfortune of losing his worthy father, by a very sudden death. He was then a midshipman in the Royal Navy, in Lord Nelson's squadron, in which situation he served the usual time, most honourably; in consequence of which good conduct, he soon obtained a lieutenancy. The reader is not to expect in this short sketch of my lamented young friend, any wonderful adventures,

strange

strange turns of fortune, or surprizing discoveries, like those of a Capt. Cook, or a Vancouver. Alas! his short (but useful) career in this world was soon terminated, at the early age of twenty-two. His life was private, and blameless. The useful virtues of honesty, benevolence, and integrity, were the chief traits in his character; and which are of more real use to the community in general, than all the rank and titles of the great. He had derived from nature a strong understanding, and an excellence of disposition, which conciliated the affection of all who knew him. His excellent state of health, his manly form, strength, and vivacity, rendered him quite a fit subject to encounter perils incident to his line of life.

"His unexpected death is a striking proof of the uncertainty of human life, and of how little able we are to judge of what is most likely to prove fatal; for amazing is it to reflect, that although this brave young man was in the ranks of Death in the dreadful but glorious battle of Trafalgar (in which his ship the Belleisle was a perfect wreck from its noble exertions), and death and destruction around him, whilst he was supporting, covered with blood, some poor fellows who died in his arms; yet he was *then* preserved; and at length, not long since, lost his valuable life by an act of duty to his Country, in chacing an enemy's vessel in the Channel off Portland; which his ardent, brave spirit, induced him to pursue in his ship's-boat, with a midshipman and four seamen: and they were very nearly boarding the Enemy (though greatly superior in numbers) when the boat opset, and was instantly buried in the waves,

'Whilst pitying Angels bore his soul to Heaven.'

And, I humbly trust, he was 'taken from the evil to come,' to that state of happiness which his merits so justly deserved.

"The fatal spot in which this unfortunate young man perished, was what is called 'The Race of Portland;' where the Halsewell, and many hundreds of brave men, have met with a watery grave. In the present case, there is something peculiarly distressing in the fate of a young man cut off in the very prime of life; and who, from his own good conduct, and flattering hopes of success, had every prospect of being an honour to his King and Country."

A sincerely afflicted friend finds a momentary consolation in this small tribute of affection to the memory of a dear and lamented friend. Z. Z.

Mr. Urban, *S. C. Oct.* 8.

ON reading your accurate Correspondent Scrutator's remarks on the day of Dr. Comber's burial (p. 808, col. 2,) I immediately turned to the Sermon he mentions by Mr. Boreman. The title is as follows: "The Triumph of Faith over Death; or, the Just Man's Memoriall: comprised in a Panegyrick and Sermon, at the Funerall of the religious, most learned Dr. Combar, late Master of Trinity College, in Cambridge, and Deane of Carlisle. Delivered in Trinity College Chappell. By A. B. B. D. the 29. of March, 1658 [Three quotations from the Hebrew and Latin.] London, Printed by J. C. for R. Royston, at the Angel in Ivy-lane, 1654." The Latin Epitaph written by Duport, and prefixed to this Panegyrick, expresses the day of his death to have been 28 Feb. 1658. The Biographia Britannica quotes Browne Willis, who gives the same day of his death, and says he was buried on the 8d March in St. Botolph's church in Cambridge. Perhaps the *Sermon* was preached at the *Funeral*; but the *Panegyrick*, which is prefixed to it, and consists of 16 pages, might be delivered, as the title says, in Trinity College Chapel, on the 29th of March, 1658. It should be recollected that Letsome, in his "Preacher's Assistant," does not profess to register any sermons printed before the Restoration. This sermon, which is on Rom. viii. 11. is referred to by Crowe in his Catalogue of English Writers on the Old and New Testament, 3d. edit. Lond. 1668, 8vo. R. W.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 20.

IN answer to "A Constant Reader," p. 629, I beg to observe, that when the House of Lords, on the 7th of May, 1806, resolved, "That the Barony of Roos remains in the Coheirs of Robert de Roos, who was summoned to Parliament by the style of Robert de Roos in the 49th year of Henry III.; and that the said Coheirs are Sir Tho. Wm. Hunloke, bart. George Earl of Essex, and Lady Henry Fitzgerald;" they expressly decided against any right of the Duke of Rutland to the title of Roos.

With regard to the Ochiltree Peerage,

age, I beg to inform him, that at the time Andrew Lord Ochiltree and his son the master, sold the Barony of Ochiltree to their cousin James, he *was in lieu thereof* created Lord Castle-Stewart of the Kingdom of Ireland, by patent dated in 1619, and also received large grants of land there from James I. to whom he was related. All the parties, therefore, interested in the Barony of Ochiltree having received an adequate consideration for it, it cannot revert to the representatives of the men who alienated it; and of that opinion was the House of Lords in 1798, when they decided against the claim of the present Earl of Castle-Stewart. C. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 21.

PERMIT me to thank your correspondent B. for his communication respecting Dr. Cotton.

P. 587. Sam. Bricknell. What was he imprisoned for?

P. 588. col. 2. Rev. Wm. Dawson is said to have been of Queen's Coll. Oxford, M. A. 1728. At that rate, he must have been nearly 100 years old. But the Wm. Dawson who took his master's degree at that time was afterwards President of Williamsburgh College in Virginia, and in 1746 a D. D. by diploma.

P. 589. col. 2. Rev. *John* Lavington published two Sermons, one in 1743, the other, on a funeral occasion, 1757.

P. 608. Mr. Lawrence's death is recorded in the Gent. Mag. vol. II. p. 775. He occurs frequently in that entertaining medley, Whiston's Life.

P. 685. The death of the Bishop of Raphoe was given in vol. LXXV. 286, probably by mistake, though I do not find it corrected.

Ibid. Rev. Joshua Berkeley. Not surely *son* of the late Bishop: perhaps nephew, or son of Dr. Robert B. Vicar-general of Cloyne.

P. 701. The gentleman mentioned here, as being the dupe or the accomplice of Joanna Southcote, was also a firm believer in Brothers the Prophet; I say a *firm* believer, for a man believes very firmly, whom experience will not cure. Mr. Brothers, it is well known, was a tool in the hand of the Democrats, to create a depression in the public mind. What Joanna may be, I hope the Magistrates will enquire, and give somewhat more than a *sharp* look-out.

P. 717. Senilis' remarks on public education are sensible; but as to discipline, little can be done in public schools or colleges, unless discipline begins at home. In the few cases that have come before the publick of severity in masters, we have found that the parents have uniformly taken the part of their sons. Obedience to superiors, submission and humility, which must all compose a *teachable* disposition, are fast wearing out of the practice of parents, especially of the higher classes. Pert, forward, and insolent manners, are accounted marks of genius!

P. 788. Mrs. Barrington, the Bishop's *second* wife.

P. 818. A correspondent inquires whether there are any descendants of Dr. Mead now *existing*? His grandson, the Rev. James Mead, died June 1772, a young man of 26 years; who, I think, died unmarried. Farther I cannot trace the family.

I should esteem it a favour if any of your Correspondents could furnish some account of Mr. Lewis, who translated Statius. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford; but I have not been able to trace him farther. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 22.

THE situation of the Poor having of late attracted the attention of the Legislature, I beg leave to observe, that the immorality and misery which prevails among them, is, in a great degree, to be attributed to the alarming increase of Public-houses, &c. In support of this assertion, take one fact. In Whitecroft street, St. Luke's parish, measuring only 8 furlongs 18 poles, there are no less than 25 public-houses and dram-shops; and in Golden Lane (not 100 yards from it) 12 houses of the same description.

A FRIEND TO THE POOR.

LETTERS *from* HOLLAND *and* GERMANY *in* 1794.

LETTER IV.

Nimeguen, April 18, 1794.

My dear Friend,

WE took our leave of Utrecht on Tuesday morning the 25th. It is a beautiful and elegant place; and men of taste, science, and fashion need be at no loss for congenial society at Utrecht. We had rather an unpleasant occurrence on setting out. The commissary attempted to impose upon us by charging extravagantly for our horses: we remonstrated with him on his extortion, but as he spoke

so

no language but Dutch, of which we were completely ignorant, we were forced to remonſtrate in dumb ſhow, which exhibited a groteſque ſcene. Our pantomimic eloquence was all loſt upon him; he obſtinately perſevered in his demand, and ended the converſation with a ſignificant ſhrug and a *Nay Mynheer*;

——nor more he deign'd to ſay,
But ſtern as Ajax' ſpectre ſtrode away.

We were determined, however, if poſſible, not to ſubmit to the impoſition; and we made our appeal to a worthy gentleman who reſiding at Utrecht, argued the caſe with the Commiſſary at full length. The Commiſſary urged every plea which his avarice ſuggeſted, and dexterouſly availed himſelf of a clauſe in the *Letter* of the Law which ſeemed to ſanction his extortion; this plea our Counſel rebutted by demonſtrating the inconſiſtency of his conduct with the *ſpirit* of the Law, and indeed with the fair and equitable conſtruction of the *ordonnance* in queſtion, and above all with the golden rules of doing as we would be done by. This laſt appeal to his conſcience was urged ſo forcibly as to leave no room for evaſion; and the upſhot of the buſineſs was that we carried our point. There is no end of impoſition on Engliſh travellers at Inns and Poſt Houſes; for, in the firſt place, they think we have all plenty of money; and in the next place, it muſt be allowed that the conduct of too many Engliſh travellers is ſuch as to ſtimulate avarice and encourage extortion.

A great part of the country through which we travelled on Tueſday was beautiful, fertile, and well cultivated, particularly between Utrecht and Rhenen. Rhenen is a ſmall town upon the river Leck, a branch of the Rhine, and belongs to the Province of Utrecht. In the days of Popery there was a large convent of Nuns at Rhenen, of the order of St. Agnes, which afterwards was converted into a palace for the reſidence of Frederick V. Elector Palatine of the Rhine, ſon-in-law of James the Firſt, King of England. The unfortunate Frederick, after having been ſtripped of his Electorate, and his newly-acquired kingdom of Bohemia, in conſequence of the fatal battle of Prague in 1620, retired with his family to Rhenen, a ſtriking example of the inſtability of fortune, of whom we may truly ſay with Horace:

——hinc apicem rapax
Fortuna cum ſtridore acuto
Suſtulit; hic poſuiſſe gaudet.

How remarkably do the times in which we live exemplify the ſage Poet's obſervation! Ill-fated Louis the XVIth! how rapid was the tranſition to that humane and benevolent Monarch from a throne to a priſon, and from thence to the ſcaffold! Let us never, my friend, envy the "painful preeminence" of ſuch of our fellow-creatures as are moſt highly favoured by the gifts of Fortune! nor can we be ſufficiently thankful to that kind Providence who hath placed our lot in "*the cool ſequeſtered vale of life.*" You aſk what would ſatisfy me? I anſwer (if I know any thing of my own heart at this preſent moment), in the words of the immortal Hooker, "ſome quiet parſonage*, where I may ſee God's bleſſings ſpring out of my mother earth, and eat my own bread in peace and privacy; a place where I may without diſturbance meditate my approaching mortality, and that great account which all fleſh muſt give at the Laſt Day to the God of all ſpirits."

The palace in which the Elector Palatine reſided at Rhenen devolved to George the Firſt, as heir to his Mother the Electreſs Sophia; and George the Second made uſe of it for the accommodation of his ſuite in his journies to and from Hanover. I forgot to enquire, nor is it of any conſequence, whether our preſent gracious Sovereign has any inheritance remaining at Rhenen.

From Rhenen we proceeded, through a country abounding with barren heath to Waggeningen, a town in the province of Guelderland, which is ſituated on the river Leck, and of which I have nothing remarkable to communicate. After leaving Waggeningen the country began to improve; and

* Quod optanti Divûm promittere nemo
Auderet, volvenda dies en attulit ultro. VIRG.
Hoc erat in votis; modus agri non ita magnus, [fons,
Hortus ubi, et tecto vicinus jugis aquæ
Et paulum ſilvæ ſuper his foret. Auctius atque
Dii melius fecere. HOR.

within a few miles of Arnheim, the rural ſcenery was by far the moſt diverſified and picturesque I had yet ſeen in Holland. We arrived in the evening at Arnheim, the ſituation of which upon the Rhine, and near the confluence of the Rhine and the Iſſel, is truly delightful, and the environs, in ſeveral points of view, quite romantic. I have entered in my journal ſome particulars reſpecting Arnheim, which I have no time to tranſcribe by to-day's poſt, but which I may probably give you in my next letter. We left Arnheim on the 16th, in the afternoon, and travelled from thence along an excellent road to the Wall (a river branching from the Rhine), which we croſſed to Nimeguen, where we are now, and from whence we ſhall not probably remove for ſome days. The hotel at which we lodge is kept by a Scotſman of the name of Farquhar, who has lived here many years, and is uncommonly civil to us. We have letters of introduction to ſome reſpectable families here, and hope to paſs our time very pleaſantly in the enjoyment of "ſucceſſive ſtudy, exerciſe, and eaſe."

We ſpent yeſterday in delivering our letters of introduction, and ſurveying the town and its environs. Nimeguen is a large and elegant town, and ſtands upon an eminence. It is waſhed on the North ſide by the Wall, which takes its courſe towards Rotterdam, and forms the communication between that city and the Rhine; in every other direction the town is ſurrounded by ſtrong fortifications, beyond which the ground is regularly marked out in the form of an intrenched camp. The villages to the South of the town appear pretty, and the land is well cultivated. There is a long continued chain of riſing grounds extending towards Cleves, many parts of which are prettily ſkirted with woods. This town is the chief reſort of the Nobleſſe of Guelderland, who have pretty high notions of their own conſequence, I aſſure you. There is an old building here, called the Caſtle of Charlemagne, which is a bold object; and cloſe to it is a delightful walk called Belvidere (a name given to it by the Duke of Parma more than 200 years ſince) which commands an extenſive view of Guelderland and the Dutchy of Cleves; and though it is not quite equal to the view from the terrace at Windſor, yet the Dutch have great reaſon to boaſt of it. Adieu: you may expect to hear from me once and again before I leave Nimeguen. With kind remembrances to all our I—c—t—ſh— friends, I remain yours very ſincerely.

P. 796, col. 2, read, "a young gentleman, *the ſon of a profeſſor* in the Univerſity of St. Andrew's."

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 4.

IN all the *old* Tables of Precedence, our "Field and Flag Officers" were placed next to "Baronets." (I underſtand Field and Flag Officers to be thoſe gentlemen who, in the Navy, bear commiſſions from an Admiral to a Poſt Captain, incluſive; and in the Army, from a General to a Major, incluſive.) I profeſs myſelf too ignorant of courtly etiquette to determine whether ſuch was the *proper* order of precedence; but I cannot refrain from expreſſing ſome ſurprize that, in *all* the *late* Tables of Precedence, Field and Flag Officers are *totally omitted!* Now, Sir, it appears to me that theſe gentlemen not only derive very conſiderable conſequence from the high truſt conveyed to them in the commiſſions they receive from his Majeſty, but that they are likewiſe perſonages to whom ſome particular mark of civil diſtinction is inconteſtibly due, on account of the important benefits our Country receives from their intrepid exertions. My curioſity, therefore, is much excited to diſcover the reaſon for excluding theſe ſuperior Officers from *any* place whatſoever in the different degrees of ſociety? I conjecture, this proceeds from miſtake; but am of opinion that ſuch a miſtake cannot too ſoon be rectified, in all publications relating to Rank and Precedency.

Yours, &c. EREMITES.

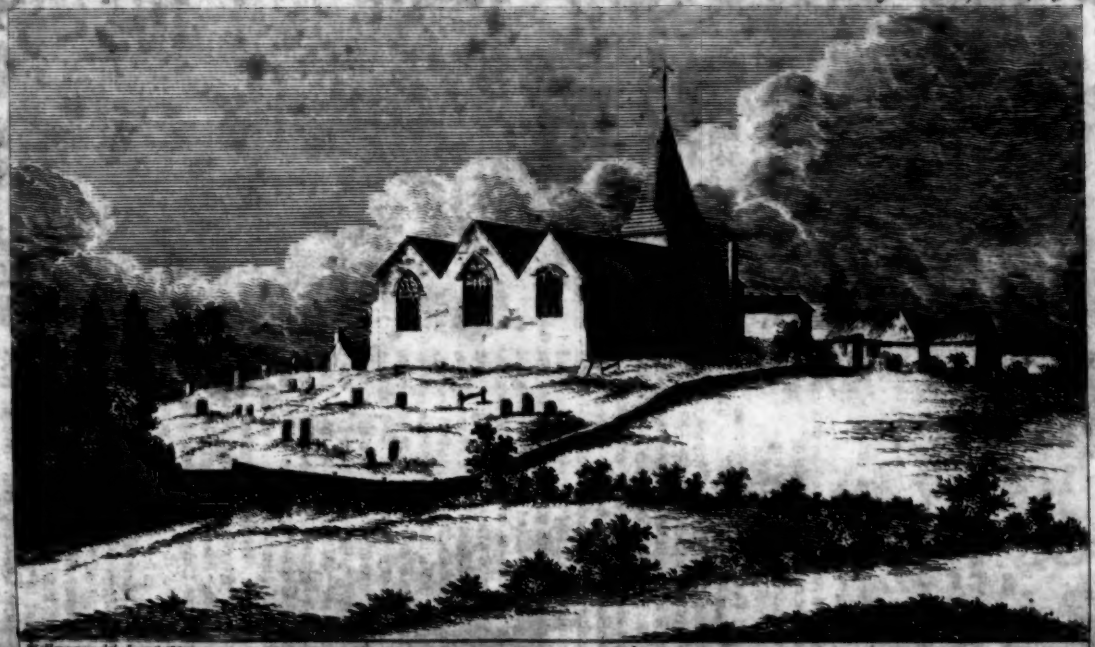
Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 11.

MANY perſons who are but ſuperficially acquainted with the religious world, take it for granted that the *Unitarians* are gaining ground in this country. This, Sir, I am very happy to ſay, is not the fact. In London and its vicinity there are but three Unitarian Places of worſhip; Mr Belſham's, Eſſex-ſtreet, Mr. Jervis's, Weſtminſter, and Mr. Aſpland's, Hackney; and in many parts of the kingdom, their meeting-houſes (in conſequence of want of ſupport) have been diſpoſed of to the Methodiſts or Calviniſtic Diſſenters.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr.

Gent. Mag. Oct. 1807, Pl. I. p. 903.



W. Hooper del. June 2. 1797.

N. E. View of WESTERHAM, Church, KENT.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, June* 2.

MR. Hasted, in the first volume of his History of Kent, p. 382—390, has given a full account of the pleasant little town of Westerham; but, his plan not admitting monumental inscriptions, I beg you to preserve them in your Magazine, accompanied with a view of the Church *(Plate I.)*

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN WESTERHAM CHURCH, KENT.

On mural monuments in the South aile:

1.

With the effigies of a man and woman kneeling at a desk:

When monuments and tombs erected,
By time or rapine are dejected,
The man that for his Countrie's good
In times unjust hath justly stood,
Deserved Fame shall longe renowne him,
And Virtue shall for ever crowne him.

Thomas Potter, of Wellstreate, in the county of Kent, esq. having wth much integritie and reputation executed ye office of a Justice of Peace in ye said County about fifty yeares, continuing in the whole course of his life liberall and bountifull to the poore, constantly and painefully studious of Divinitie, Law, and Phisick; for theise and many other his virtues, liv'd and died beloved of all good people that knew him and his worth. He first married Mary, the daughter and one of the coheires of Richard Fleebourne, of Eatonbridge, in the said county, esq. a very relligious and virtuous gentlewoman, by whom he had issue one sonne Nisell, of greate hope, who died aboute the age of 21 yeares, and three daughters, Lucieee and Ursula, who died in their infancy, and Dorothe, ye wife of John Rivers, esq. eldest sonne of Sir George Rivers, of Chafford, in the said county, knight, and now ye sole heyre of her deceased parents. He secondly maried Dame Eliz: Lady Rivers, yet living, late wife of Sir John Rivers, knight, late Lord Mayor of ye City of London. He having lived unto the age of 77 yeares, deceased the 21st day of January, 1611, to whose memorie this monument is erected.

2.

In memory of Mrs. Bridget Andrews, relict of Benj. Andrews, gent. late of Allington, in Lincolnshire, and daughter of Stephen Odiarne, gent. late of Northam, in the county of Sussex. She died in this town, at the age of 63 years, on Saturday, the 9th day of November, 1776.

3.

Juxta heic, viator, reconditas legas cineres calentes Antonij Earning, mercatoris, nobili stirpe Baronum Anguevinensium oriundi, qui, peragratis variis orbis terrarum partib^s^, ad Indias usque Orientales bis penetravit; domum reversus, Deo, patriæ, amicis, bonis deniq. omnib^s^ charus, heic demùm requieſcit. Susanna Thomæ Manning de Valens in agro Cantiano armig. filia unigenita, uxor mœrentiſſima, (ex quatu ſuſcepit liberos III. reliquit ſuperſtites filios duos, filiolam unicam) conjugi bene-merito P. C. Obijt Feb. XIII. MDCLXXVII. ætat. LIII.

4.

James, son of Colonel Edward Wolfe and Henrietta his wife, was born in this parish January 2, MDCCXXVII. and died in America September 13, MDCCLIX. Conqueror of Quebec.

Whilst George in sorrow bows his laurel'd head, [dead;
And bids the Artist grace the Soldier We raise no sculptur'd trophy to thy name,
Brave youth! the fairest in the list of Fame: [year;
Proud of thy birth, we boast th' auspicious Struck with thy fall, we shed a general tear; [stone,
With humble grief inscribe one artless And from thy matchless honours date our own.

I, decus, I, nostrum.

5.

Near this monument, in a brick grave, is interred the body of *Ranulph Manning*, gent. who departed this life June the 10th, 1712, in the 69th year of his age. Also Catherine his wife, daughter of the worshipfull Samuel Missenden, esq. Deputy Governor of the Merchants Adventurers of England residing in Hamburgh, died March the 11th, 1732, in the 72d year of her age. This monument was erected by Ranulph Manning, eldest son of the above-named: he departed this life the 11th day of May, 1760, in the 76th year of his age, and is interred at the foot of this monument.

6.

In hopes of a joyful resurrection through the merits of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, near this place are laid to rest the bodies of Ralph Manning, gentleman, who departed this life the 9th day of April 1786, aged 90 years; and also Anna his wife, who died July the 18th, 1769, aged 72. Also four of their beloved children, three of whom died young; Edward died June the 29th, 1759, in the 28th year of his age.

From early youth fear God with filial awe, [Law,
And guide thy conduct by his righteous Should

Should sin prevail, repent, and sin no more,
And Jesus' merits shall thy peace restore:
On this firm ground with humble faith rely,
Content to live, and not afraid to die.
But, if no warning can thy will controul,
Vengeance, at last, shall seize thy guilty soul.

The fear of the Lord, that is wisdom; and to depart from evil, is understanding.

On altar-tombs in the South aile:

1.

Thomas Manning de Valence armiger obijt tricesimo die Aprilis, anno ætatis octogesimo, annoq. Domini MDCXCV.

2.

Sub hoc marmore jacet sepulta Susanna Manning, uxor charissima Thomæ Manning, armigeri, filia clarissimi viri Thomæ Dacres, equitis aurati, generosa; dum in vivis erat multis virtutibus ornata, modestiâ, taciturnitate, et prudentiâ, charitate, misericordiâ, et clementiâ, manu propitiâ, animoq. ægros et egenos sublevandi & co'solandi propenso; sincerâ erga Deum pietate, & perseverantiâ in eâdem veritate in quâ nata & enutrita, Scripturas Sacras singulis annis perlegendo, horas precibus quotidie seponendo et consecrando, suosq. pijssimè educando, exemplar præclaru' posteris imitandu' reliquit; morte heu nimium festinâ deplorandâ et dolendâ, digna quide' vitâ diuturniore, nisi quod vitâ meliore digna, animam Deo reddidit, vicesimo die Maij, anno 1654.

On slabs in the South aile;

1.

Here lyes interr'd yr body of Nicholas Manning, gent. late of this parish, who departed this life the 10th of September, in the year of our Lord 1723, in the 74th year of his age. Also Mary his wife, daughter of the worshipfull Samuel Missenden, esq. Deputy Governor of the Merchants Adventurers of England residing in Hamburgh, died 5th January, 1735, in the 78th year of her age.

2.

Here lyeth the body of Mr. Robert Newman, of this parish, who departed this life the 14th day of December, 17.. in the 83d year of his age; sworne Atturney at the Com'on Please in ..... in 1656.

3.

Under the effigies of a priest in brass:
Here lyeth buryed in the m'cy of Jhus Christ. yc body of Syr William Dye, prest, sumtyme p'son of Tattishylde, whiche deceased in anno Dnj 1567, of whose soule Jhu have mercy.

4.

To the memory of William Blake, who died January 21, 1771, aged 66, and of Rebecca his wife; by whom he had six sons and eight daughters, and who died June 18, 1789, aged 82. She was daughter of John Brooker, of this place, who lies interred near this stone, with her grandfather Thomas Brooker, her great grandfather Charles Brooker, four of her sons, and many other of her near relations.

5.

Hic infrà situm est corpus
Johannis Thorpe,

filij { Thomæ / Willielmi / Thomæ / Bartholomæi / Edwardi } Thorpe de { Westerham / Lamberhurst / Rolvinden } qui ob. a° { 1634 / 1615 / 1588 / 1545 / 1494 }

ex antiquâ & honestâ olim gente
in agris Cantiano et Sussexiense oriundorum.
Uxorem duxit Annam, Johannis Luck, S. T. B.
de Mayfield in diœcesi Cicestrensi filiam posthumam,
et fratrum, prole tandem deficiente, cohæredem:
ex quâ septem suscepit liberos,
filios quatuor, filias tres.

Obijt { ille 30 Junij / illa 25 Martij } ann. Dom. { 1703 / 1694 } ætat. { 84 / 70. }

Posuerunt
Johannes et Oliverus,
ex Johanna Thorpe de Penshurst,
filio ejus unico, qui connubium inivit,
nepotes et hæredes.

6.

Here lyeth the body of John Earning, son of Anthony Earning, marchant, who was unfortunately slaine in ye Strand, over against ye New Exchange, on the 18th of June, 1688, in ye 19th year of his age, to ye great griefe of his friends.

On

7.

On a brass 11¼ by 2¾ inches:

Hic jacet Johannes Lovelyde de Westerh'm cuj's a'i'e p'piciet' D's. Amē.

8.

Here lyeth the body of Margarett Aynsworth, widow of Alexander Aynsworth, merchant; who departed this life ye 11th of November, in ye 67th year of her age, 1701.

9.

(Partly hid by a pew).

[An]tonius Earning, mercator ..... [s]pem beatæ resurrectionis .... [m]ortalitatis exuvias hic depositi. Obijt an. ætat. 53.

10.

The body of Susanna, relict of Anthony Earning, merchant; she departed this life ye 5th of January, a'o Do. 1691, ætat. suæ 52.

11.

On a brass under the effigies of the deceased:

Orate pro a'i'a Thome potter filij Joh'is potter gen'osi, q' quidem Thom's obijt vi° die Junii an'o dn'i M. v° xxii, cui' a'i'e p'picietur Deus.

12.

On a brass under the effigies of the deceased, between his wives, with arms and groupes of children, partly torn off:

Of ye charyte pray for the soules of Will'm Wyddilton, esquyer, Elizabethe and Dorothye his wyffes, whiche Will'm decessyd the xviith day of Auguste, in the yere of our Lorde God MCCCCCClvii. On whose soules Jesu have mercy. Amen.

13.

On a brass under the effigies of the deceased, between his two wives, one now torn off, as also is a scroll over their heads; a group of children at feet:

Orate p' a'i'a Ricardi potter, qui obijt sextimo die Februarii anno dn'i millesimo vCxi, et an'o rr henrici octavi tertio, cui' a'i'e p'picietur Deus.

14.

Here lyeth the body of Tho. Earning, son of Anthony Earning, merchant, who departed this life ye 20th of Aprill, in ye 30th year of his age, 1695.

15.

Under this stone is an arched grave, belonging to the family of William Bunce, of this parish, gent. Henry Chicheley Bunce, an infant son of the above, born Dec. 20, 1790, died November 25, 1791, and was here buried.

On slabs in the Nave.

Inscriptions for

1. { Joseph Saxby, March 25, 1705, aged 47. Hannah Glover (formerly his wife) November 13, 1737, aged 87.
2. Ann, wife of Anthony Saxby*, May 1, 1686, aged 63.
3. { Hannah, daughter of Joseph Saxby, April 16, 1705, aged 4. Hannah Hallet, March 29, 1735, aged 6 weeks.
4. Elizabeth Saxby, June 14, 1685, aged 26.
5. Ann Flemlin, junior, December 31, 1731, aged 6.
6. Elizabeth, wife of Richard Saxby, January ... 1667.
7. Richard Saxbee, April ... 1656.
8. John Ramsey, April 2, 1737, aged 63.
9. Sarah Bernonville, Jan. 14, 1790, aged 66.

10.

On a brass under the effigies of the deceased and wife, with a group of children at feet (the man torn off):

Orate pro a'i'a'bꝰ Ric'i Hayward, & Anne uxoris ejus, qui quidem Ric'us obiit nono die Decembris, anno d'ni Mill'mo CCCCC vicesimo nono, quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen†.

11.

On a brass under the effigies of the deceased, between his wives (who are now torn off):

Pray for the soules of John Stacy, Margaret and Johan' his wyffe, the which John deceassed the xx day of Februarij, in the yere of our Lord God M v°xxxiii, on whose soules Jh'u have merci. Amen.

12.

On a brass under the effigies of the deceased between his wives, with two groups of children at their feet:

Here under this stone lyeth buryed the body of Wylliam Stace, Jone and Alyce his wyves, of whom he had issue, by Jone his fyrst wyfe, iii children, two sonnes and one dought'; of Alyce his laste wyfe, vii children, five sonnes and ii dought', wch Willi'm dyed the xxiii daye of November, An'o D'ni MvCxvi; whose bodies and soules God send a joyfull resurrection

* Anthony Saxby issued a tradesman's token; on one side, a tallow-chandler at work, ANTHONY · SAXBEY · OF; on the other side, WESTERHAM · IN · KENT · with A'A in the centre.

† The last time I saw the brass containing this inscription, it was in the workshop of the parish clerk (a shoe-maker), and supplying the place of a *fender!*

On

On slabs in the Chancel:

1.

To the memory of Mr. Alexander Duxty, of this parish, who departed this life on the 24th day of June 1766, aged 67 years.

2.

Here lyeth the body of Damaris Knight, wife of William Knight, citizen and vintner of London, who died February the 14th, in the yeare of our Lord God 1708-9, aged 34 yeares.

3.

Mrs. Mary Cornwall, daughter of William Cornwall, esq. of Hull, Yorkshire, by Sarah his wife, died August 14, 1798, aged 62 years.

On a slab within the Communion rails:

This Com'union space was paved by Sr Jo^{a} Crisp, bar^{t}, in remembrance of Nich^{as} Crisp, esq. eldest sonn of Sr Nich^{as} Crisp, bar^{t}, who dyed the 14th of March, anno 1691-2, aged 17.

On a monument above the Altar-piece:

Near this marble are depositted the remains of the Rev. John Bodicoate, A. M. patron and vicar of this church, son of the late John Bodicoate, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this County; and Elizabeth his wife, who are also interred in the same vault. Ob. June 1, MDCCXCII. æt. XLV. He married Harriot eldest daughter of William Board, esq. of Paxhill, in Sussex (one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County) and Harriet Godolphin his wife. To the memory of her much-lamented and tender husband, this monument is erected by his afflicted widow, as a sincere tribute of her love and affection for him "who possessed every virtue under Heaven."

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *London Institution, Oct. 7.*

I SHALL be obliged to any of your Readers who can favour me with an account of *Dr.* Richard Terrick, bishop of Peterborough, and afterwards of London, who died in April 1777; and of his brother, the Rev. Samuel Terrick, prebendary of *York*; and of a second Rev. Samuel Terrick, M. A. son of the latter, who was successively prebendary of Peterborough and Durham. The family of Terrick formerly resided at Knedlington, near Howden, Yorkshire, in a large house, apparently built in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or the beginning of King James the First. JA. SAVAGE.

Mr. URBAN, *Putney, Sept. 21.*

THE restoration and improvement of our Cathedrals, as carried on at the present day, has been lamented in common by all men of science, as little better than a prelude to their total demolition. A blind zeal for improvement, founded on a false and vicious taste, has within the last 60 years done more to effect the destruction of the Architecture of this Island, than the blind zeal for reformation which willed the destruction of Popery and its remains, effected in the 17th century. In the execution of these plans there seems to be a perverseness somewhat stronger than what is usually inherent in human nature, and which can arise from no other motive but a desire of annihilating those works which have stood the admiration of ages, to substitute the confused congestions of modern Architects, and those too formed of materials in no one respect calculated to afford even a moderate degree of durability to their labours. Amidst these alterations, which in many instances have destroyed the principal features of some of the finest buildings in this kingdom, the Cathedral of Lincoln had (comparatively speaking) till within these few years escaped the general rage of innovation and improvement. The time, however, is now arrived*, when this Minster, which has for centuries remained a lasting monument of the piety and skill of our ancestors, is to lose one of its chief and most noble features, by the destruction of the Spires which surmount its two Western Towers. The plea urged as a motive for the destruction of these spires is, the insufficiency of the towers to support their superincumbent weight, and the diminution of grandeur in the general contour of the building, by a connexion with two ornaments of a more modern date than the rest of the Cathedral. But who is there who does not recognise under this plea a widely different motive?

In answer to these false but succesful pleas, I shall make the following observations; not doubting but every one who has the preservation of our antient buildings at heart, will readily agree with me.

1st. The present state of these towers can never justify a procedure like the present.

* See Lincoln and Stamford Mercury, August 14; and the same notice in p. 936.

preſent. The face and joints of the maſonry, even to the minuteſt ornaments, were as firm and ſmooth as when the firſt Architects gave the laſt finiſh to this matchleſs front. And let any one acquainted with the principles of geometry anſwer the aſſertion, when I ſay that the two maſſive arches (of a much earlier date than the reſt of the Church) which ſucceeding Architects have made the baſis of later additions, are alone ſufficient to ſuſtain double the weight of theſe towers and the ſpires which accompany them. Nay (perverſe and incredible as it may appear) ſcarcely four years ago ſome hundreds were actually expended in putting theſe towers in a ſtate of repair fully adequate to the ſupport of the burden upon them.

Edly, If the grandeur of the whole is diminiſhed by an aſſociation with theſe unfortunate ſpires, the towers which ſupported them may, with equal propriety, in conformity to the rules of taſte, come down alſo; as they form no part of the labours of the original Architect, and are not neceſſarily connected with the facade on which they ſtand. Let any one, however, to illuſtrate this poſition, take his ſtand in the Caſtle-yard, a few hundred feet diſtant due Weſt. He will there ſee three towers placed in the moſt ridiculous ſituation poſſible, in direct contrariety to all rules of taſte. Every one who laments the deſtruction of theſe ſpires, will certainly lament them two-fold when he views the towers from this ſituation; for if ever the Cathedral appeared inſignificant, it is certainly from this point of view.

There is a rule laid down by the Greek Critic with reſpect to the ſublime in compoſition, which will likewiſe apply in the preſent inſtance. An apt arrangement of parts (ſays Longinus*, ſect. 40) is as much conducive to ſublimity of ſtyle, as elegance of perſon is conducive to majeſty of mien. No ſingle member taken ſeparately poſſeſſes dignity in itſelf, but when connected in a body, all form a perfect maſs. The rule will likewiſe hold good in Architecture. It is not a ſingle pinnacle or pillar of a cathedral (for ſingly they may be found in a pariſh church) that excites our aſtoniſhment, but the general grandeur and majeſty of the whole, ariſing from a ſcientific and uniform arrangement of the ſeveral parts of the ſtructure. Such was the caſe with theſe ſpires: take them from their ſituation, and place them by themſelves, they would perhaps at beſt appear unſeemly objects; but who has not acknowledged, when approaching them from either direction, miles diſtant, the dignity they conferred on the building by their height and appropriate ſituation? A reſpect, moreover, to the uniformity of dates (another pretended plea) could never be an object in their removal; elſe, why was the lead covering the Cloiſters exchanged in the ſummer of 1806† for a modern roof of ſlate? The firſt promoters of this œconomical meaſure have, no doubt, an anſwer ready; they will tell the County, the Revenues of the Cathedral are inſufficient for the ſupport of the *neceſſary* repairs: why then was ſo large a ſum unneceſſarily expended in new paving the nave‡, and ſcouring the braſſleſs ſlabs with which it was covered into the aiſles on each ſide the choir; or why was that *gew-gaw* Eaſt window put up, without a reſemblance to any thing antient? Theſe things are certainly not in conformity to antient dates; perhaps, how-

* The rules laid down by Longinus, as productive of or diminiſhing ſublimity, will equally apply to the Sublime in Architecture as to the Sublime in Compoſition. See ſect. 1 in finem, ſect. 3 and 5, which may perhaps apply to the florid ſtyle of Hen. VII. Sect. 7, Compare the Engliſh and Grecian Styles with the rules here laid down; i. e. ſtand at the Weſt end of St. Paul's and the Weſt end of Weſtminſter Abbey, and ſee which ſtrikes moſt: or take any country booby unſkilled in art, place him in a ſimilar ſituation, and aſk him which affects him moſt, he will anſwer the latter. Lord Orford never made a more true or juſt obſervation in his life, when he ſaid, "One muſt have taſte to feel the beauties of Grecian Architecture, but paſſions to feel thoſe of Gothic." See alſo ſect. 29, 30, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42.

† For what purpoſe, ſaid I to my attendant round the Cathedral, was this done? "Lead, you know, Sir, is very valuable, and ſlate comes much cheaper," was the anſwer. The promoters of the ſcheme have done wiſely to keep their names a ſecret.

‡ See a ground-plan of the Cathedral previous to this alteration in Gough's Camden, co. Lincoln.

ever,

ever, the next sight the County* will be treated with, will be the roof stripped of its lead, the rafters levelled with the battlements, and slate substituted for an article which would have endured as long as the stone-work which it covered.

By taking away these spires, one principal source of external grandeur in Lincoln Cathedral is now entirely lost. Every one knows how destitute the County is of natural beauties, from the flatness of its situation. To supply this deficiency in the works of Nature, our ancestors resolved to adorn the County with the works of Art†; and erected on one of its most lofty situations, a fabric scarcely equalled in point of size and magnificence by any building in the world, an object visible almost from one extremity of the County to the other. What the general effect was before the centre tower lost its spire by a storm, can only be conjectured; what was the effect of the two remaining spires, every one knows: and let any unprejudiced person judge if the appearance of the building is improved by their demolition.

The County have viewed this transaction with a concern which, while it reflects credit on their judgment, shews how carefully the repairs of buildings ought to be conducted which are considered as national, on which the individuals of a Nation have an undoubted right to deliver their opinion, and which may tend to reflect credit or discredit on the national taste. No City in the kingdom has, perhaps, undergone less alterations in a modern point of view (considering the wealth and extent of the County) than Lincoln. What, however, it has lost in modern improvement, is still seen in the remains of antient magnificence scattered throughout every part of it, the destruction of which all the uniformity of modern elegance can never amend.

It may not be amiss to mention a report now abroad, that the gorgeous stall-work in the Choir depends on the caprice of one of the Prebendaries of this Church; who has it in contemplation to destroy the whole, and to erect common pews as a substitute. To express wonder at all this, seeing much worse has been done in almost every Cathedral in the kingdom, would be of no use; in short, I should not wonder if the whole building was soon to be annihilated as useless lumber.

In the third volume of Dugdale's Monasticon are several engravings of this Cathedral by Hollar. The following are the principal alterations the building has undergone since 1672, when the views were taken.

1. North view; including the Cloisters and part of the Chapter-house. In this view the Centre Tower appears with its majestic Spire, as it stood previous to its destruction by a storm in 1547. The North side of the Cloisters (not seen here) has been destroyed, and a Grecian colonnade with a Library over it substituted, which must have been done about Hollar's time.

2. South view. No alterations, except the wall running round the basement story, which has been removed, and its place supplied by a modern railing of wood.

3 East (or rather North-east) view; comprehending the West Towers with their Spires in perspective, the Centre Tower, North Transepts, and Chapter-house. The Chapter-house was laid open 1800, by the removal of the wall which here surrounds it.

4. West (or rather North-West) view; with the North Transept and Chapter-house in perspective. No alterations except the Spires, which here appear to most advantage.

5. Interior view, looking from the West, and comprehending the entire length from East to West: which is now in some measure obstructed by the organ, which is placed over the screen. The brassless slabs on the pavement of the Nave are likewise removed, and placed on each side the Choir,

* On Thursday, September 30, when the principal families in the County were assembled at the Races, one Spire was quite levelled, and the workmen had just commenced their operations on the other: a good opportunity to form a judgment of the "effect" of the operation. By this time, it is most likely, nothing remains of either of them.

† The many splendid parochial churches with which the County of Lincoln abounds, and those too erected in its most flat and fenny situations, will bear witness to the truth of this observation.

6. In-

6. Interior view of the Choir, with the Lady Chapel ooking to the Eaſt. In this view the following alterations have taken place: the lower part of the ſtall-work has been removed, and modern pews ſubſtituted; the upper part will probably ſoon ſhare the ſame fate. The organ ſeen on the North ſide is now placed over the entrance into the Choir. The Grecian Altar-piece has likewiſe very properly been deſtroyed for one ſomewhat more in conſonance with the reſt of the building, in which is a modern painting of the Annunciation, by the Rev. Mr Peters. And the Eaſt window, which here appears to be of plain glaſs, is now filled with colours vying with the rainbow!

7. Ichnography of the Cathedral. The braſſes and numerous monuments here referred to, have for the moſt part either been deſtroyed, or removed from their ſituations over the graves of the perſons they commemorate; a practice which no cuſtom can juſtify, or opinion authorize. The Cloiſters appear to be made uſe of only as a receptacle for the remains* of theſe monuments, which are ſcattered about in all directions. Had the immenſe ſums expended in unneceſſary repairs, been applied to the proper reſtoration of the chapels and monuments in different parts of the building, how laudable would have been the example! As it is, thoſe who venerate this Cathedral, can only lament what they cannot remedy. If, however, an Act of Parliament can be procured for a branch of Medical Reform, which tends to knock free agency on the head, by withholding Medical aſſiſtance by which life may be preſerved and death prevented, unleſs legally ſanctioned by an Univerſity, ſurely it would be no difficult matter to obtain a Bill to reſtrain thoſe to whom the repairs of Cathedrals are delegated, from uſing that power, unleſs approved of by more competent judges in Architecture than themſelves. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, Sept.* 22.

YOUR ingenious correſpondent Mr. Britton inquires after the perſon noticed at the end of Dr. Enfield's Hiſtory of Liverpool (publiſhed in 1772) ſaid then to be collecting materials for the Hiſtory of Lancaſhire; the perſon there alluded to was Dorning Ramſbottom, eſq. of Birch Houſe, in the neighbourhood of Mancheſter; a neat draughtſman, and the intimate friend of the late Sir Aſhton Lever, knt. of Alkerington, of whoſe drawings of ſhells I have ſeveral ſpecimens, with many of Miſs Stone's, formerly in the collection of Sir Aſhton, and which drawings I purchaſed at Boleſworth Caſtle, on the death of Sir Oſwald Moſeley, bart. about the year 1795. Mr. Ramſbottom was Sheriff of the County in the year 1769; Nicholas Aſhton, eſq. of Liverpool in 1770; and Sir Aſhton Lever in 1771.

The Hiſtory of Liverpool, or rather the Collections for the Hiſtory of Liverpool, collected by the late Mr. John Holt, of Walton, near Liverpool (whoſe Survey of the Agricultural State of the County is ſo well known), were left to me, after devoting a ſmall legacy to the Public Infirmary at Liverpool, and now remain with me entire as he left them in 1801 (ſee your volume for that year, pp. 285, 798.)

Since then, I have ſaved no labour or expence in making additions when opportunity ſerved, and my buſineſs and other avocations would permit; and have taken every pains to enquire after and purchaſe any book, MS. or copy, which has fallen in my way, relating to the County and Duchy of Lancaſter. I have alſo been favoured with many communications and donations by different gentlemen (which will hereafter be acknowledged); and ſhall ſtill further be obliged by the copies, &c. of any authentic documents, pedigrees, armorial bearings, parochial accounts, number of inhabitants, &c. all neceſſary for the elucidation of the Hiſtory of Lancaſhire. I am the more confident I ſhall be favoured with many communications on this extenſive head, when I acquaint the publick that the whole amount that may ariſe from the ſale of Mr. Holt's materials, or the profits on the publication of the work, under the immediate inſpection of ſome learned Editor, I intend to devote as a foundation or beginning of a fund intended to be raiſed "for the eſtabliſhment and encouragement of Drawing in the various Charity-ſchools in Liverpool," and for the poor boys taugh

* If I miſtake not, the ſuperb canopy which within this twelvemonth was over the monuments of Lord Cantelupe and Canon Wymbiſh, is now lying in fragments at the foot of the Library ſtairs.

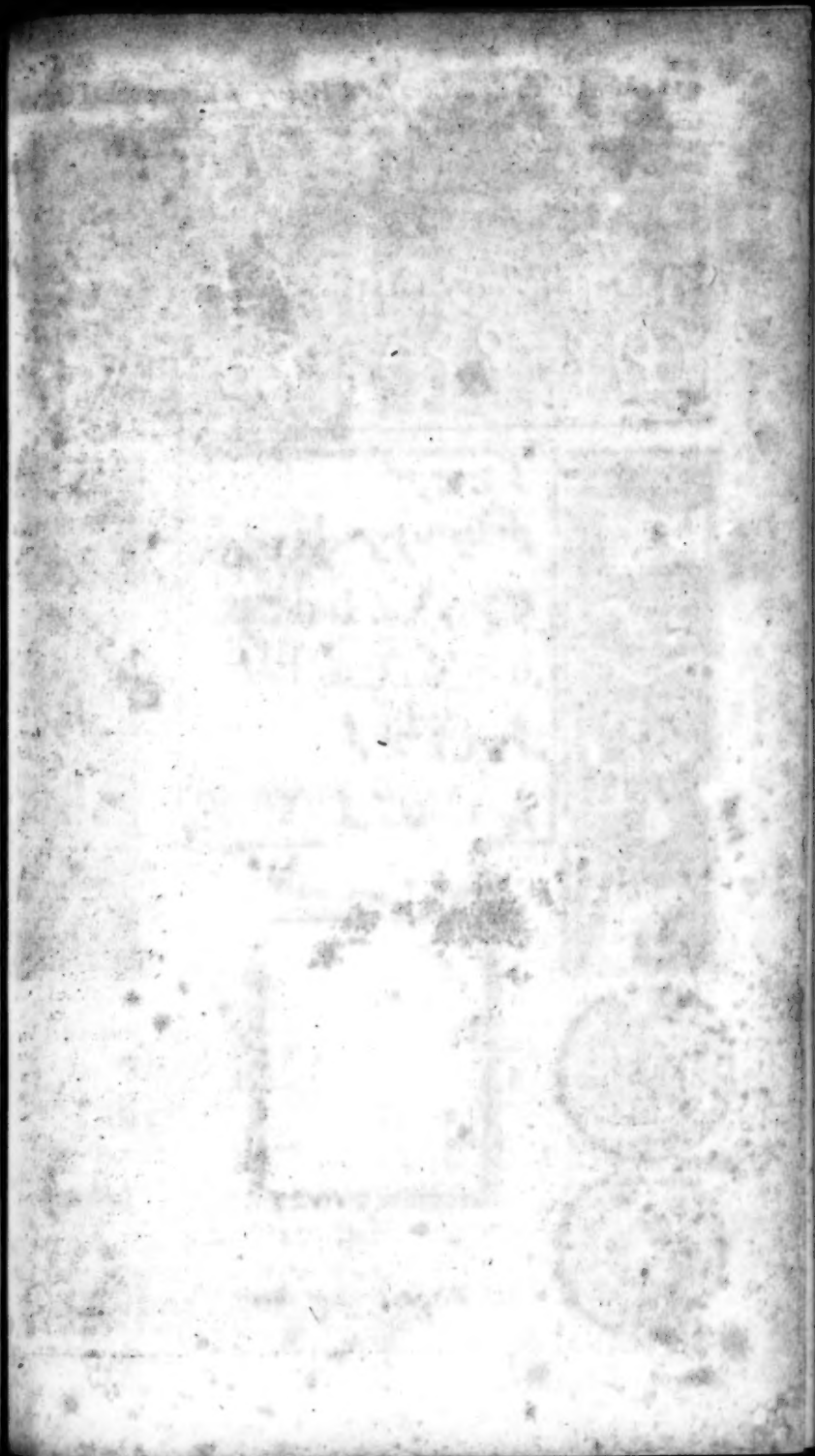
taught therein, who are likely to be trained as mechanics; ſuch as ſmiths, joiners, cabinet-makers, turners, wheelwrights, carpenters, coach-makers, or mariners; convinced as I am, from my own experience in a buſineſs where ſome taſte is expected (for thirty years and upwards active employment warrants the aſſertion), that I cannot make a more grateful ſacrifice to the intereſts of my Country, and at the ſame time more beneficially contribute my endeavours, as well as *mite*, for the extenſion and proſperity of the trade of Great Britain, than by ſuch an eſtabliſhment, which I truſt will be followed by ſimilar inſtitutions over the country. For, ſuppoſing Peace to come, and Commerce once again open to all the world, what have we not to fear from the French, our neighbours? Nothing in execution; much in reſpect to deſign! Here they deſervedly, I acknowledge, take the lead, in all the faſhionables, in carriages, in furniture, in dreſs. And ſince the War, what additional advantages have not the French acquired? and what models of perfect beauty do they poſſeſs! What an eaſy acceſs has every Native and Foreigner to view thoſe invaluable works of the Antients, and all the fine models of Rome, now brought to Paris, and fixed in the various Palaces! How much more encouragement is given to deſign than in England! and how many more Schools of Deſign are opened gratuitouſly for the Publick. The Louvre, filled with the works of the Antients, and other galleries, are publicly opened, eaſily entered, and gratuitouſly viewed by all ranks of people.

When we conſider how great a value Taſte ſtamps upon every work of art, can we for a moment withhold our aſſiſtance! How much do our Nobility and Gentry now encourage it! and can we do leſs than encourage it by every means in our power? What additional value does the introduction of a taſty deſign give upon a piece of calico printed as an article of furniture, or as a piece of drapery in dreſs! When the deſign is really taſty, and the ſubject appropriate, how very much it enhances the value of that calico! Yet it coſts no more in printing, when the deſign is made, than the moſt ordinary drawing of the moſt vulgar figure, or conception of the moſt illiterate draughtſman. A good taſte leads to propriety. In furniture we conſider convenience and beauty; and they indeed are primary conſiderations, and ought to be attended to. But ſurely there is an impropriety in Sienna marble, or any other marble curtains of calico; and carpets with Gothic ruins and landſcapes are abſurdities which cannot eſcape the criticiſm of the moſt unlettered. I mention this as one of the many ſpecimens of bad taſte in the preſent day.

If our mechanics were inſtructed in Deſign, it would more generally contribute to the extenſion of our trade, by making our manufactures more ſought after; in execution they are unrivalled. Let a Frenchman of the preſent day deſign, let him execute; in the firſt we cannot claim the pre-eminence, but in the ſecond they can ſhew nothing like the execution of an Engliſh artiſt or mechanic.

By ſtudying Deſign, I do not mean that all our boys ſhould be Painters. No: I mean only that they ſhould underſtand a draught, and be draughtſmen only with pen and ink, chalks, or black lead. I mean no more than to draw correctly a ſteady outline; no ſhadowing, no waſhing, ſave only with pen or pencil, by lines only; ſo much taught in every Charity-ſchool would be an advantage to the public welfare. The people would learn to ſee, of courſe to uſe their eyes; and the art would in many inſtances be of greater advantage to a mechanic than writing, and full as eaſily acquired, though all would not attain the ſame proficiency: neither do they in writing. To them who have no taſte or inclination, the introduction may be uſeleſs, for it will be troubleſome; but if one tenth part is inſtructed, what invaluable advantages may be calculated upon! what additional value will be ſtamped upon every thing that goes from under the hand of an Engliſh artizan! Every thing under the hands of an artizan acquires an additional value, even where neither more time nor labour is expended. But I am afraid my ardour on this point will lead me to greater lengths than you can find room for, or than I ſat down to write. Permit me, however, to add, that the Hiſtory of Liverpool now publiſhing by Mr. Troughton of this town, has no part of the Collections of Mr. Holt (the contrary being underſtood); nor was any contract ever agreed fully upon for the uſe or peruſal of any of his papers, or of thoſe of

Yours, &c. MATHEW GREGSON.



Gent. Mag. Oct. 1807. Pl. II. p. 911

Fig. 1. Inscription at APPLEBY, Leicestershire.

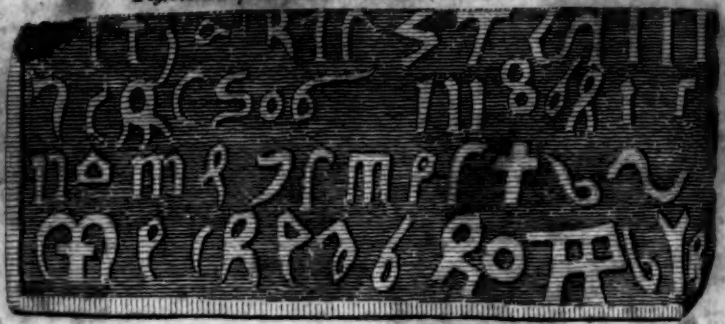


Fig. 7. Inscription found near ABERDEEN.

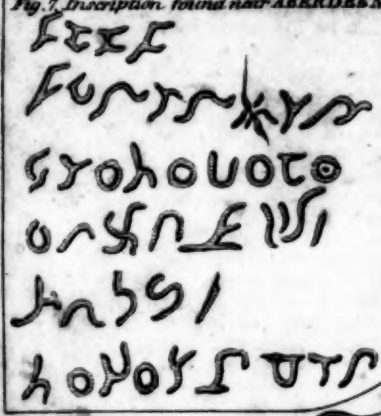


Fig. 3.

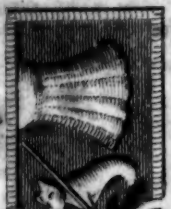


Fig. 2.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 10.

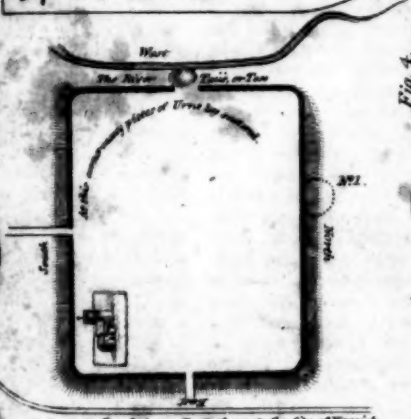


Fig. 9.

Fig. 8.
Roman Camp, at Castre.
Taken by W. Addis Jun. 1807.
Longmate fc.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 1.

ALLOW me to request the assistance of your learned Readers in decyphering the inscription, *Pl. II. Fig.* 1, of which I send you a copy, very correctly taken, from a stone mansion, now a farm-house, at *Appleby*, in Leicestershire; which bears vestiges of great antiquity.

Over the entrance are three blank shields on one stone; and over the mantlepiece of the old kitchen is a stone with the inscription; and others with rude representations of St. Michael and the Dragon, *Fig.* 2; from which, *Fig.* 3 (in another part of the chimney) has been evidently broken; a man on foot, drawing his sword, *Fig.* 4; an ornamental stone, *Fig.* 5, and a double triangle, *Fig.* 6. All these have evidently formed part of a much older building; and have been accidentally here used when the present house was erected. The family of the *Appleby's* (the original owners of the house) has been extinct nearly 200 years.

From the mixture of characters, it seems no easy talk to make the inscription legible. J. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 2.

THE inscription *(Fig.* 7*)* is copied from a rude stone obelisk about six feet high, which stands in a field near Rayne, 20 miles North-west of Aberdeen. It is supposed to have been erected previous to the Christian æra. Some conjecture the two first lines to be,

Gylf
Gummara;

that is, Prince Gylf. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Beccles, Suffolk, March* 5.

TRAVELLING through the hundred of Henstede, in Norfolk, a few weeks since, I could not (although several miles out of my way) resist the temptation of paying a visit to *Castre* (or *Caster)*, well known to Antiquaries for a considerable *Roman camp*, which remains very conspicuous to this day (*See Fig.* 8).

Caster, Mr. Urban, has long been considered by authors of good repute the *Venta Icenorum** of the antients; but, however probable it may appear to some, to others it proves equally contrary†.

It is well known, when the Romans invaded this island, it was a long time before the Iceni were entirely subjugated. Tacitus‡ says of them: "These people were stout and valiant; and after they had thrown themselves under the protection of the Romans, suffered nothing by war until the time of Claudius; but when *Ostorius* the *Propretor* began to fortify the passes with castles, and disarm the *Britons*, they formed a body, and made open insurrection; and drawing together the neighbouring people, chose a place for the scene of action, fenced with a rude rampire; and, to make it secure against such warlike people, with whom they hourly expected to engage, the entrance was so contracted as to make it inaccessible to the Roman cavalry."

But it afterwards proved to the great disadvantage of the poor Britons; for the Roman General, observing their motions, drew up his cohorts, and putting the troops of horse in readiness, gave the signal, and they fell furiously upon the Britons, breaking down the walls, distressing those pent up in their own fences, and doing much damage: the Iceni being thus vanquished, were obliged to act in a servile state, under the authority of the Roman banner.

After the Romans had subjected their enemies, they considered it necessary to protect themselves against any attempt which might be made by the natives; for this purpose, the most advantageous spots were chosen, contiguous to some navigable stream, where they raised *camps, stations*, &c. that, in case a change of fortune should take place, they might not be at a loss to send to their allies for assistance.

The Romans were a very politick people; exceedingly acute in making discoveries for their own benefit; and we may infer, that the several Roman stations which are to be seen in the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk to this day, were very probably raised during

* Gale, Horsley, Stukeley, Camden's Britannia, by Bishop Gibson, p. 385; Whitaker's Hist. of Manchester, vol. I. p. 62; Ives's Garianonum, p. 8, edit. 1803.

† Blomefield's Norf. vol. II. p. 7; vol. V. p. 423, edit. octavo 1806. I prefer this edition on account of its convenience and correctness.

‡ Tacitus, lib. 12, chap. 31. Camden, p. 336.

the government of Britain by Claudius Cæſar, or ſhortly after. At the time of the arrival of the Romans in this country, the mouth of the *Yare* was very wide, from whence two conſiderable eſtuaries extended into the interior part of each county, (or more properly, up the country;) when the Yare arrived at *Garianonum**, now Burgh Caſtle, it divided itſelf into two parts, one to the North, the other to the South, the Romans following the courſe of the eſtuaries as their Icenian conqueſts enlarged; and, after poſſeſſing themſelves of *Garianonum*, they erected a *ſummer camp* at Caſtor, on the oppoſite ſide of the water; higher up to the North, at Caſter (the place in queſtion) a camp was fixed alſo, at Taſeborough, the ſtation *ad Taum*, and more North, the *Venta Icenorum*, now North Elmham: The South eſtuary paſſed the iſland† Lothingland, ſo to Worlingham‡, Beccles, Scheps-medway§, Mettingham‖, and many other places beyond Harleſton, in Norfolk, which places were actually inhabited by the ſame people, as many Roman antiquities do teſtify to this day.

Perhaps, Mr. Urban, I may be cenſured by ſome of your correſpondents, better ſkilled in Roman antiquities, for making Elmham the *Venta Icenorum*; but I ſee no juſt grounds for altering my opinion¶. Have there been found any aqueducts, pavements, or any ſuch-like Roman work, as is frequently ſeen at Elmham, and other Roman cities or towns+? or have any authors given ſufficient proofs to induce to believe it was? If there hath been ſuch teſtimony, I have not had the good fortune to witneſs it.

That Caſter was the moſt conſiderable place in theſe parts appears from its extent, which is very viſible. Blomefield's account of it is: "It is a ſquare *vallum* and rampart, and hath been incloſed with a ſtrong wall of flints and Roman brick, ſtill evident in many places: the grand entrance was in the middle of the Eaſt part, at each corner of which there were *mounts*, or *watch-towers*; and below, on the Weſt part, which was waſhed by the *Taũs*, or *Teſe*, was a water-gate, with a round tower by it, where the veſſels uſed to unload: the whole ſite contains about 30 acres." The pariſh church, which is dedicated to St. Edmund the king and martyr, ſtands at the South-eaſt corner within the walls (ſee the plan); placed there, as Blomefield remarks, for convenience of the materials with which it is built; and, indeed, upon examination I found it as he relates, "the whole of flints and Roman bricks," without doubt taken from the old walls of the camp, as the materials of many of the old houſes in the pariſh were likewiſe.

Biſhop Gibſon, in his Additions to Camden, p. 396, ſays, "The faces for the four gates are ſtill manifeſtly to be ſeen;" but in this account the learned Prelate has not fully ſatisfied me. When at Caſter, I traced the walls, but found not the leaſt appearance of an entrance on the North ſide, as there was at the other three; where the grand entrance was, may be difficult to determine. Blomefield makes it on the Eaſt; but, in my opinion, the *South* ſide claimed the noble entrance to this ſplendid and impregnable camp. Mr. Blomefield thinks there was no *burial-place* attached to it, on account of *his* not hearing of any urns being diſcovered, which appears very remarkable, as innumerable pieces of them are to be met with in any part of the camp: I took part of one home with me, which, if in a perfect ſtate, would contain at leaſt a peck of grain. An old man alſo informed me, that about two months ſince he and two other labourers were digging gravel againſt the North wall (ſee the plan, No. 1); they took up a middle-ſized urn, in a very good ſtate, which

* Ives's Garianonum, p. 12.

† As it was at that time.

‡ The many pieces of Roman pottery diſcovered here, and a Roman road running on its *South* ſide, are ſtriking proofs of its being poſſeſſed by the Romans in early times.

‖ I have in my collection ſeveral Roman coins found at Ditchingham, a village oppoſite Mettingham.

§ That is, Ship-meadow.

¶ Blomefield, vol. V. p. 424.

+ For an account of Roman camps, ſtations, &c. ſee Whitaker's Manchester, and Gibſon's Hiſt. of Caſter, Northamptonſhire. The former is very valuable and ſcarce; the latter was publiſhed by Nichols and Son, and is a very intereſting work.

contained

contained nothing but aſhes; it is now in the hands of Mr. ———, the preſent occupier of Caſter Hall. The above old man likewiſe declared to me, that others had been found in the area of the camp.

Many coins found here were given me to look at, which were of the ſmall ſort, ill executed, and of no value. The ſize of the bricks are various; thoſe moſt common are a foot ſquare, and an inch and half thick. The inhabitants of the village and neighbourhood have a tradition amongſt them, that Norwich took not its riſe till after the deſolation of Caſter (which, Blomefield thinks, was not till after the Romans left Britain, A.D. 418); and gives the follow metrical account of it, which, however mean the compoſition, may ſerve to illuſtrate this ſubject:

"Caſter was a city
When Norwich was none;
Norwich was built of Caſter's ſtone."

Yours, &c. W. ALDIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 3.*

IF the following ſhould be thought worthy inſertion in your Miſcellany, I ſhall feel pleaſure in communicating other collections I have made in the county of Suffolk.

On the South porch of the church of Eye, in Suffolk, are theſe arms cut in ſtone: Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, a feſs between three leopards faces; 2d and 3d, a lion rampant double queued; in a compartment on one ſide is a flag ſpringing, and on the other the lion, as in the arms, ſomething in the manner of ſupporters. The ſame arms occur on the South ſide near the top of the tower, which is very handſome. The South, or, as it is called, the *Abbey aiſle* (being kept in repair by the proprietor of the adjoining priory), has four bricks ſet in the parapet, two containing each a porcupine ſurmounted by a ducal coronet; the other two, a lion's head eraſed, ducally crowned.

In the chancel is the following inſcription on an altar-tomb of green ſtone:

Hic Nicholaus ineſt, fama Cutlerius avita;
Hic etiam conjux Eleonora jacet:
Mimmeæ ſtirpis fuit hæc poſtrema propago,
Ille fuit patriæ gloria ſumma ſuæ.
Jamque ſenex binos gnatos gnataſque relliquit,
Unde ſocer clarus, clarus avuſque fuit:
E quibus en Charolus, patrii ſtu dioſus honoris,
Ad patris erexit hæc monumenta decus.
Homo humana humo; virtus poſt funera.

Nicholaus obiit	Eliz.
19 die	obiit 12 die
Decembris,	Januarii,
Anno D'ni	Anno D'ni
1568.	1549.

Over the tomb are the following arms, painted on the wall: Quarterly, 1. Argent, 3 griffins heads eraſed Vert; 2, A. 3 tridents Sable, 2 and 1; 3. G. on a chevron between three fleurs de lis Argent, 3 cheſs-rooks Sable; 4, as firſt. Impaled with, 1. A. 2 chevrons Sa. within a border engrailed G. 2. A. a croſs between 4 eſcallops Sable; 3, Paly of 6, Argent and Sable; 4, G. on a chevron A. 3 dolphins naiant Vert. Creſt, a griffin's head eraſed Vert, ducally gorged Gules.

In the South aile is a monument built exactly like the foregoing, with this inſcription:

Gul. ob. 11 die	Fran.
Novembris,	obiit die V.
Anno D'ni	Anno D'ni
1569.	.....

Qui fuit eximio virtutu' robore ſeptus,
Prudentiſque viri no'i'e notus erat;
Qui patriæ charus, cu'ctis dilectus, et aulæ
Gratus erat, ſum'o clarueratque loco;
Conſilii decreta ſuâ qui ſcripſerat arte,
Regiaque emiſit ſigna notata manu.
Quinque ferens decies ferme natalib' an'o'
Hic Honyngus jam Gulielmus ineſt.
Homo humana humo; virtus poſt funera.

In the South porch, on the Weſt ſide, is the following inſcription above the creſt of Cutler:

Staie not too longe, leſte thou repente too late;
Yet helpe thy friend, but hinder not thy ſtate;
If ought thou lend or borrow, truly pay;
No give ne take advantage though thou friend, may;
Let conſcience be thy guide, ſo kepe thy ende.
With loving peace and concord make thy

1601.

Henricus Cutler Stal——— dedit hanc trapeziam—ſtat———[*the reſt obliterated.*]

The incloſed drawing of an old braſs ſeal (*ſee Fig. 9*) found by a man ploughing in a field at Debenham, in Suffolk, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Edward Dove, of that place, I ſend for your next miſcellaneous plate.

Yours, &c. W. S. B.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, *Sept.* 1.

THE coin (*Fig.* 10) was found in the ruins of Cerne Abbey, Dorset. It has a very fair legend on both sides; and, by a ring of silver-wire affixed to it, seems to have been used as an amulet by some person with whom it was probably interred. The legend is on one side of the area the usual symbol of *There is one God.* On the margin of the same side: "In the name of God this drachm was struck at Andalusea (Cordovia) in the year (A. H.) 320" (rather doubtful). On the area of the reverse: "*Munwaya Billah, Emperor of the Faithful,*" with a continuation of the symbol; in the margin, "*Mohammed is the Prophet of God,*" &c.

Yours, &c. D. H.

MR. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, Sept.* 20.

L'Agriculture, et les Arts, sont absolument nécessaires pour preserver le peuple de l'oisiveté, qui enfante les discordes, la molleſſe, et tous les maux ruineux pour la société*.

Ramsay, Les Voyages de Cyrus, l. iv.

IT is a frequent question, "What conduces most to Health and Happiness?" Perhaps the answer might be, "the two things mankind take the most pains to avoid, Labour and Abstinence." That degree of labour which may be hard without being oppressive, and that quantity of food which suffices to support nature without loading the stomach: and hence benign in its effects, is the injunction of the Creator, "In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat thy bread†." Yet how few adopt this divine and salutary command!

Whilst we view with satisfaction the excellent management of Shrewsbury Gaol, it might be suggested to the Magistrates and Managers of the House of Industry, whether indulgence, in plenty afforded the children, may not unfit them for the laborious situation they are designed to occupy, instead of being enabled, by early initiation, to know that hard work and hard living are the natural allotments of their rank in society; for, if I mistake not, landholders are compelled, under penalty for refusal, to take prentices from the county houses of industry; and if those are brought up with the hardships of their own families, they might be better enabled to encounter the labours of the farm. At the same time let it be understood, that Spartan severities are not recommended, nor would they be conducive either to the health or happiness of the youth; for "Ils alloient la tête, et les pieds nuds, couchoient sur des roseaux, et mangeoient très peu. Encore fallait-il qu'ils prissent ce peu par addresse dans les salles publiques des convives‡." But apparent hardships may be derived from the change which must afterwards be experienced in the deprivation or abstraction of previous indulgences, as intimated in the subsequent letter, and supported by the apt reflection of an agricultural poet—Virgil;

"—— Pater ipse colendi
Haud facilem esse viam voluit, primusque per artem
Movit agros, curis acuens mortalia corda§."

J. C. LETTSOM.

SHREWSBURY. Gaoler, *Richard Cartwright*; salary 300l. for Gaol and Bridewell; fees as *per* Table; but the Under-sheriff demands a fee of 7s. 6d. upon discharge of a common writ, and from those under execution 1s. in the pound, if under 100l. and if above 100l. then sixpence in the pound. Felons pay no fees, and garnish is abolished. Conveyance of Transports 1l. a mile. Chaplain, Rev. *W. G. Rowland.* Duty, prayers every Thursday, and a sermon on every Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day; salary, 70l. Surgeon, Mr. *William Thomas*; salary 50l. for Debtors and Felons. Allowance: Debtors, 1 lb. 8 oz. of wheat bread, which is made by the female Convicts, and baked in the Gaol. When wheat is at 11s. the strike, a loaf of 1 lb. 8 oz. costs the County 2½d.. Felons have the same allowance of bread, and one penny in cheese or butter.

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* Agriculture and the Arts seem absolutely necessary to preserve a people from idleness, which begets discord, effeminacy, and the evils destructive of Society.

† Gen. iii. 19.

‡ They went with their heads and feet naked, lay upon reeds, and ate very little; and this little they were obliged to procure by dexterity in the publick banqueting-rooms.

§ The father himself of tillage did not wish the way to be easy; he was the first to raise the soil by art, inciting the human heart by cares.

Remarks.

Remarks. This Gaol, which is likewiſe the Houſe of Correction, is near the Caſtle, and was firſt inhabited 1793. The boundary wall encloſes two acres of ground, and is 16 feet high. The entrance in front is called the Porter's Lodge, and over the gate is a buſt of Mr. Howard; in the door are two apertures to receive donations, viz. "To Debtors in a ſtate of Induſtry," and "To Priſoners in a ſtate of Reformation." The ground-floor on the left has the Turnkey's apartments, and his ſleeping-rooms are above. On the right hand is the Lazaretto, a hot and cold bath, with an oven to fumigate and purify priſoners' cloaths, which are taken from them on admiſſion, and the gaol uniform put on. Up-ſtairs are two reception-rooms, a room for the irons, and a fitting-room (with a fire-place) for the Clergyman, who there performs his laſt offices to perſons under ſentence of death, and ſuffer on the flat roof above. The court in front of the Keeper's houſe is about 80 yards ſquare, and the Inner Turnkey's lodge adjoins. Maſter's-ſide Debtors have a court-yard 36 feet ſquare, a day-room 14 feet by 12, and eleven ſleeping-rooms with boarded floors; they ſleep ſingle, and pay 4 *s. per* week for County furniture, but if they furniſh their own beds 2 *s. per* week. Common-ſide Debtors have a court-yard 70 feet by 30, and a day-room 20 feet by 14, fourteen ſleeping-rooms with boarded floors, to which the County allows a bedſtead, a hair mattraſs, a pair of ſheets, one blanket, and a rug in Summer, and two blankets in Winter; no firing is allowed except the debtor is very poor, but in ſevere weather they have frequently coals given them, the coſt of which is only 7 d. *per* hundred. The name of every priſoner who does not attend Divine Service is inſerted in a book kept for that purpoſe. A Manufacturer, or Taſk-Maſter, is employed by the County with a ſalary of 40 l. *per annum*, who furniſhes work, and deducts one-third of the priſoner's earnings, which is paid to the County Treaſurer; but if the Debtor can have the means of labour brought to him from without the priſon, he receives the whole of his earnings. Female Debtors have a court-yard and eight ſleeping-rooms, and are under the ſame regulations as the men. Two courts and rooms for male and female King's Evidence, and two for male and female refractory priſoners. Tranſports have the King's allowance of 2 s. 6 d. *per* week. Female Felons before trial have a court-yard and 8 ſleeping-cells; after trial they are removed to another court, which has 12 ſleeping-cells. Capital Male Felons before and after conviction have each a ſpacious court about 71 feet by 67, with day-rooms, and 44 ſleeping-cells. Petty Male Felons, before and after conviction, have court-yards the ſame ſize, and 38 ſleeping-cells. Lewd Women and Vagrants have a court-yard, and 9 ſleeping-cells Male and Female Diſorderly Servants and Apprentices, have each their ſeparate courts, and 15 ſleeping-cells. Male Vagrants and Deſerters have likewiſe a ſeparate court, and 16 ſleeping-cells. Beſides theſe, there is a detached Infirmary, with ſeparate courts, two day-rooms, and four ſleeping-rooms, for male and female ſick priſoners, where extra food and wine is provided by direction of the Surgeon. Seventy-eight of the Felons Cells have double doors, the outer iron-grated, and the inner wood. Each Cell has a brick floor, is 8 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 7, and 8 feet 10 inches high, with arched roof, and fitted up with a bedſtead, a canvas or wadd hair mattraſs, filled with ſtraw, a hempen ſheet, two blankets, and a rug, a leather or wooden bucket, and ſtone chamber-pot. There are no ſleeping-cells on the ground-floor. The Chapel is in the centre of the buildings, and the ſeveral claſſes enter by different doors, and are ſeparated by partitions ſo that they cannot ſee each other. Debtors are in the gallery. On a level with the Chapel are ſix Cells for priſoners under ſentence of death, or ſolitary confinement. All the Cells are well ventilated, and divided by lobbies or paſſages 6 feet wide; the whole priſon is well ſupplied with ſpring water from a pump, and with river water thrown by a pump into a large reſervoir at the top. There are ſeveral work-rooms for men and for women, with ſtore-houſe, ſtore-rooms, bake-houſe, bread-room, and waſh-houſe. A watchman goes round the priſon, and cries the hour, attended by a dog. There is a committee-room for the Viſiting Magiſtrates, who are appointed at the Seſſions. The Act for Preſervation of Health, and Clauſes againſt Spirituous Liquors, are conſpicuouſly hung up. The whole priſon very

very clean, and excellent rules and orders for its good government. When I attended divine service there, 11th Sept. 1803, all the prisoners were present; their behaviour silent, and attentive to a very impressive discourse. Felons are employed in making shoes, slippers, gloves, and bottle-stands; there are looms likewise for Weavers, and the iron machinery for a corn-mill, but for want of a pair of stones it is useless. Prisoners, 3d Nov. 1802, debtors 12, felons, &c. 58. 11th Sept. 1803, debtors 11, felons, &c. 79, deserters 2, infant children 11—Total 103.

My dear Friend,

YOU will have great pleasure in reading the account of this excellent Gaol, to which the humane and considerate Magistrates have paid such laudable attention. There is near this place a noble building, called the House of Industry; it certainly is a House of PLENTY, for the Books every where bear record of good living, and the *famous beefs* slaughtered there. I am informed the Act incorporates 13 parishes, chapelries, and townships, and the extent North and South 18 miles, and nearly the same East and West. Now this vast district must *necessarily* preclude the Directors from being acquainted with the real circumstances of paupers so remote from inspection, or when the distant Out-poor should be taken off their books. In a single parish, the Overseer is perfectly acquainted with every pauper, his wages, ability, connexions, &c. and cannot easily be imposed upon. Owing to this *want of information* and *personal acquaintance* with the paupers, there may be great *abuse of Out-pay*. Particular enquiry imposes a task on the Directors they are unequal to, because they have their own families and concerns to look after. It would be less troublesome and less expensive (in my opinion) for *each parish* to provide for its own poor. The average number in the House 340, the children delicate and pampered, from being accustomed to *abundance* and *variety* of provisions, and comfortable rooms which seem ill calculated for the purposes of husbandry, or to make useful servants to the small farmers in this agricultural County. They would prefer a race of hardy lads, inured from their infancy to combat *weather* and *temporary* want, whose nerves are strong by early exertions, and their understandings furnished with some knowledge of Country business. On this subject I could say much; but time will not allow it to, dear Sir, yours very sincerely,

JAMES NEILD.

Dr. Lettsom, London.

THE PROJECTOR. N° LXXV.

"The Power of Beauty I remember yet,
Which once inflam'd my soul, and still inspires my wit." DRYDEN.

A FEW days ago I had the honour to receive the following laconic epistle, which, however, I dare scarcely venture to call "inconsistent with the loquacity of the sex," although my correspondent may think herself entitled to take such a liberty.

Mr. PROJECTOR,

WE are indebted to you for many excellent papers on general subjects, but which after all principally concern the men. Cannot you find time to give us your thoughts on topics which more particularly relate to our sex? I presume you are not very old; and if you were, I am sure old fellows are more gallant now-a-days than young ones.—Begin then, and I will give you a subject—What do you think of Beauty?

You may print this or not, as you please. It is short enough to be inconsistent with the loquacity of the sex to which I belong, and am, Mr. Projector,

Yours, LETITIA.

Timeo Danaos et dona ferentis: I suspect those correspondents who begin with compliments; and should not be surprised if Letitia has suggested the subject of beauty, to entrap me into discussions that may not be very acceptable. Although not so very old, as she seems to hint in a sly way, I certainly do not find much inclination to talk with those raptures on the subject of beauty which I once could express, and which render opinions so generally acceptable. It is generally found that lovers and critics lose a great deal of their enthusiasm for girls and poems when they advance in years, and when they are not so fit for addressing the one, or relishing the other, as they were in their more lively days. However, on the other hand, the absence of enthusiasm affords more scope to judgment, and where there are but few rapturous exclamations, there may be a good deal of sound sense. Without therefore attributing to myself these essential qualities in discussion, I shall endeavour to comply

ply with my correſpondent's requeſt, and offer a few deſultory remarks on a ſubject which I neither contemplate as one nearly forgotten, nor venture upon with terror as one of a dangerous and intoxicating nature.

My predeceſſors have frequently treated this ſubject, and, in order to ſpeak with more preciſion, have even attempted to define Beauty; but as I find nothing but confuſion and contradictions in all they have handed down to us by way of definition, I ſhall not repeat their conjectures. This is indeed one of thoſe ſubjects which may be diſcuſſed very amicably without the aid of a definition, becauſe it is what every man underſtands, or thinks he underſtands, before he knows what a definition means: and it is what every woman acquires a notion of, the moment ſhe contemplates herſelf in a looking-glaſs. A definition therefore is not only uſeleſs in the preſent caſe, but I humbly conceive might be injurious. If we could exactly tell what form of features, what tint of complexion, what height of ſtature, and what degree of plumpneſs conſtituted Beauty, it is plain that thouſands would be excluded, who not only are Beauties in the opinion of their admirers, but even, I am inclined to think, in their own opinion. Without, then, giving ourſelves any more trouble about definitions, let us conſider a few of the circumſtances which attend the poſſeſſion of Beauty.

And firſt I muſt obſerve that Beauty is univerſally attractive; but this is an obſervation ſo very trite, that I ſhould have been aſhamed to ſet it down, if I had not meant to follow it by cenſuring the barren invention of the admirers of beauty, who have no other means of praiſing its attractions than by comparing them to the force of the magnet. Perhaps, however, they may have a latent meaning for this figure, and would inſinuate that ſome of the beaus who are attracted by beauty, are really of not more value than the pins and needles by which experimental philoſophers ſhew us the power of the loadſtone.

The attraction of beauty is ſo generally allowed, that I think in the ſpace of ſix thouſand years and upwards, no writer has been found hardy enough to deny it; if we except certain metaphyſical reaſoners, of the rhyming tribe, who affect to prefer wine to women, and have written ſome very jovial perſuaſives to that opinion, which are uſually ſung with great ſolemnity and effect in our taverns. That this, however, is a falſe taſte, the majority are agreed; and I am inclined to think that in ſome it ariſes more from diſappointment than opinion, and that others, who profeſs to be of this way of thinking, are of that claſs who prefer cheap pleaſures, and have not any other reaſon for courting the charms of the bottle than that it requires no qualifications but thoſe of which they are maſters.

Although it has been found both difficult and inconvenient to attempt any definition of Beauty, we may be allowed to conſider a little in what it conſiſts, or where it reſides. Men have had many diſputes as to the ſeat of the ſoul, and the ſeat of honour; and it ſurely cannot be leſs important to diſcover the ſeat of Beauty, to prevent that purblind creature Man from making miſtakes. But here, too, I am aware that we ſhall meet with many difficulties. The ſeat of Beauty is not laid down with ſo much geographical preciſion as one would expect, conſidering that it is the object of ſuch general purſuit. It has changed its poſition, in my remembrance, four or five times; and I do not think, according to the moſt authentic accounts, that it has been ſtationary above ten years together for the laſt two centuries. I can remember that the ſeat of Beauty was once thought to be in the face; from that it mounted nearly a foot higher than the head; it then deſcended in a fine flowing line, and hung gracefully over the ſhoulders; from which it diſappeared ſo ſuddenly that the greateſt beauties appeared to have taken an invincible diſlike to hair. A few years ago, it ſeemed to have taken up its reſidence in the ancles; and thence it aroſe to the waiſt, from which with much difficulty it was diſlodged by the wits and the caricaturiſts, aſſiſted, in ſome meaſure, by the very reverend the clergy (who were tantalized by the proſpect of mock-chriſtenings): about three or four years ago, it quitted all theſe ſituations for the boſom, from whence it was again driven by the perſecution of wit and decency, and by a ſudden jirk fixed itſelf in the elbows and ſhoulders, where at preſent it ſeems to have acquired a tolerably quiet reſidence. How long this may laſt, is doubtful, as there are already ſymptoms of

of long sleeves, which threaten another removal of the seat of Beauty, but to what quarter I cannot presume to conjecture. I may also mention, among these revolutions, that our lively neighbours the French went a considerable step farther in settling the important question; for a few years ago, the French ladies, distrusting their own abilities to determine the seat of Beauty, and confiding in the superior judgment of those who were to be pleased, at once exposed nearly the whole person—a scheme which was, to say the least, very accommodating, since every lover might choose what he pleased.

Some feeble, but no doubt, well-meant attempts, were made to introduce this fashion here; but, to the great surprise of the importers, the very persons for whose use and behoof it was tried, were the first to take the alarm, and hoot from society the few who had the courage to make the experiment. Some respect, however, might have been shown to what, we are told, was merely an error in judgment, and to a mode of displaying beauty which must have cost them who tried it many sacrifices of all that is thought valuable, or decorous.

These frequent changes seem, therefore, to intimate that the seat of Beauty is never likely to be fixed—a circumstance from which those who contemplate various ages are apt to draw unfavourable conclusions. But, perhaps, upon the whole, no great inconveniences can arise. We seldom hear any young man say, "I dislike elbows, and will wait until faces come in fashion." Every age seems content with its own species of Beauty; and the only consequence is, that gentlemen who happened to be smitten with cork rumps will, after some years of reflection, be apt to think they would have been happier if they had lived in an age of foreheads; while others now disposed to look a little lower will chuckle to think that they once lost their hearts to Brutus's. Petty disputes and recriminations may probably take place, but without any very fatal effects, between those who have been captivated by a bosom plain or lappelled, by a cornelian broach or a pearl comb, by Mooriſh boots or Circaſſian ſleeves; and it may be very harmleſſly debated, whether it was wiſer to be caught by the curls which Nature has given, or thoſe which the ingenious Mr. Roſe has ſold.

These remarks lead to the consideration of a circumstance pertaining to Beauty, which has occasionally been noticed by writers on the subject, but not very fully discussed—I mean, the imperfection of Beauty. It appears that while we allow Nature to have considerable powers in making many very sublime and conspicuous objects, such as rocks, mountains, rivers, and other things very much praised by poets and travellers, she generally fails in producing Beauty in the human form. This opinion may to some appear very singular; but it is amply confirmed by the many expedients contrived to improve her manufacture, and that, not only where there seems to be some room for improvement, but where the most nice and curious eye can discover no defect. Some of these expedients having already been hinted at, I shall close the subject with remarking that in certain cases the improvers have not always been so successful as the pains they take seem to deserve; and that in other instances, they have so totally mistaken the original ideas of the architect, as to create a strange mixture of beauty and deformity, and of decays and repairs, so as to make it doubtful whether the edifice is new or old, substantial or tottering.

The contest between Art and Nature in this affair has so long been carried on, that the oldest person now living cannot remember to have ever heard of a peace, or even an armistice. There is, however, a difference worth pointing out in the spirit and disposition of the parties. Nature acts entirely on the defensive; and the war, therefore, on her part is just and necessary, and her friends may pray for the success of her arms with unfeigned ardour. The same cannot be said of Art, which plays the part of an invader and usurper, under the base pretence of being an ally and an auxiliary; and I would recommend to those who choose this side, to reflect how much mischief this war has occasioned, and to remain constant to the politics of Nature, until such time as the parties shall enter into a treaty of peace, and mark out the precise boundaries of each.

There are some writers who have questioned whether Beauty is not often a misfortune. Without entering very deeply into this question, we may at least say, that it is a misfortune which many bear with great fortitude, and are not only unwilling to alleviate by any

any means in their power, but are extremely sorry to find it lessened by causes over which they have no command. How long it lasts, is another question, which I find discussed in the writings of some of my predecessors, but which I would wish to touch with all possible delicacy. The exact duration, I think, has never been ascertained; I have known it to go as far as seventy years, and I doubt not but that persons of more experience may have known it to last much longer. There can be no dispute, therefore, about its being a permanent article; every rout, opera, and ball, shews it; but whether it be exactly the same as to quality, and whether it preserves its attractions for so many years undiminished, so as to be in as great demand as ever, is a point upon which there are various opinions. Some have resolved it by addressing permanent beauties in the Jesuitical language, *Crede quod habes, et habes*—"Believe that you have it, and you have it;" an advice which they presume to think is very efficacious, but which others think very unnecessary.

We have been told lately that Beauty will be rendered more general by the introduction of the Vaccine Inoculation, and I am old enough to remember that much the same assertion was made on the introduction of the Small-pox inoculation. Now, without objecting to remedies by which the lives of thousands will be preserved to their friends and their country, it may yet be doubted whether Beauty will be rendered more general than it was before. The oldest among us cannot remember the time when those who are most interested in the possession of Beauty complained of the want of it, or even thought themselves deficient. I know that men and mirrors have been suborned to prove the contrary; but men in various cases are very improper judges, and the evidence of mirrors is so soon softened down, that we very rarely hear of any of them being broke for cowardice in deserting their mistresses at the engagement of the toilet. And surely nothing can be more comfortable than this universal consciousness of the possession of Beauty; all the regret is, that it should ever be disturbed by the opinions of by-standers, or the want of money. Of the latter it may be truly said, that of all artifices by which beauty is created and charms heightened, there are none so truly efficacious at all times and occasions, and in all ages, even the most advanced, as the *three per cents*.

Before concluding this paper, I may advert to a species of Beauty which many ladies seem to prefer, which is of a very singular kind, but of which I am enabled to speak with tolerable certainty, from being personally acquainted with some of those who possess it. If I might express it in one word, I should be inclined to call it Invisible Beauty, seen at least only by those who have some portion of discernment, and though not concealed by any artful means, yet never courting the applause that is conveyed by a stare, or through a glass. It may be best described by negatives, as it depends not on any of the circumstances detailed above: It lies under no obligation to those admirable patterns of beauty, Medusa and Brutus. It owns no obligations to the length or shortness of waists, to pads, or cork rumps. No part of it is to be purchased in the shops. There is not a milliner, mantua-maker, hair-dresser, or jeweller, that deals in any one article of which it is composed; and notwithstanding this, it is far more lasting than any of the species of Beauty which they disperse with such kind and profuse variety. It is valuable too on another account: It is infectious—I have known it go through large families of young ladies; a circumstance attended with this difficulty only, that it renders an admirer's choice a little more difficult, but surely the risk is diminished when the power of making a wrong choice is taken away. And it has another advantage which ought to recommend it to persons of moderate incomes, which is, that although it is more highly valued than any of the kinds of Beauty of which we have been speaking, it is by far the cheapest, and will not only keep good in all weathers and climates, but "in all time of our tribulation, in all time of our wealth, and at the hour of death."

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 1.

I HAVE lately perused a volume of Shakspearean Comments, the design of which has obviously been to ridicule, rather than to correct by means of fair criticism and courteous language, the labours of other Commentators. From a dip into the middle, I was at first disposed to think the work had been the production of Harry Rowe the

the trumpeter's puppets, who are doubtleſs very ſharp and ſhrewd fellows as Commentators, though entire ſtrangers to urbanity and politeneſs*; but, on turning to the title-page, I was not a little ſurprized to find the laureated name of Mr. Pye, a character from whom a different ſtile of compoſition, as well as criticiſm of a milder kind, might well have been expected.

It is not my purpoſe, Sir, and even far beyond my ability, to review at large this ſtrange volume; a taſk that will undoubtedly be undertaken by more able hands, from whom the Critic will receive moſt ſtrict and ample juſtice. My ſole purpoſe is to vindicate myſelf, to the beſt of my power, from the Laureat's attempt to ſhow that I, doubtleſs in very good and honourable company, am little ſhort of a blockhead: and whenever any point between myſelf and my antagoniſt ſhall reſt on mere matter of opinion, the publick ſhall be free to decide; where on matter of fact, appeal will be unneceſſary.

I could not have believed, Mr. Urban, that a profeſſed Critic would have hazarded his remarks, at leaſt in the caſe of a modern work, on any thing leſs than the very language in its original form of the parties criticiſed; but what has been Mr. Pye's method? To add to the apparent vigour of his attack, he ſeizes on a ſelection of notes by one of your worthy Colleagues, that was certainly made, with the exception of what belongs to the preſent writer, with as much judgment as was neceſſary for the purpoſe of a particular edition. This ſavours ſtrongly of a libellous and inſidious intention; for the learned Commentator meant, no doubt, to call in queſtion the taſte of the ſelector; and, at the ſame time, to whiſper to the reader, "*ex pede Herculem!*" But, not to lay additional ſtreſs on the unfairneſs and even abſurdity of culling the very worſt weeds that could be found, it will preſently be ſeen that a more injudicious mode could not have been adopted.—And now to the point:

P. 16. I am here accuſed of *deciding* what I had ſtated as *remaining for deciſion*; and this would certainly have had the ſemblance of abſurdity, had I *concluded* inſtead of *begun* with the obſervation. The abſurdity therefore remains with the Critic. As to my ſuppoſed omiſſion of an authority from Twelfth Night, I do not plead guilty on the ſcore of my ignorance of it. I was perfectly convinced that it was no authority at all, nor in the leaſt connected with the queſtion. Mr. Pye has totally miſconceived the purport of my note, which was not to ſhow that prieſts were not intitled to the appellation of *Sir*, but that they were not ſo called in conſequence of belonging to any order of knighthood, as had been already ſuppoſed; and this I have proved, to the conviction of every correct and reaſonable mind. To the other charge of ignorance reſpecting the entry of *Domini* in the college buttery books, I do plead guilty altogether; but now the fact is ſo politely diſcloſed to me, I beg leave to obſerve that it throws no light whatever on the queſtion I had made.

P. 19. *She pined in thought.*] I am here altogether at the Critic's mercy, and am content to ſmart under his rod until I may be able to find an inſtance of the former uſe of *thought* in the ſenſe of *melancholy*. Though I am now at a loſs to conceive how ſuch a note received Mr. Steevens's adoption, and much more how it has crept into a ſelection of notes, I ſtill think that I muſt have ſatisfied Mr. Steevens with ſome authority that has now entirely eſcaped my recollection.

P. 40. *If either of you know any inward impediment*, &c.] On this paſſage I had obſerved, that it was taken from the marriage ceremony, &c. Mr. Pye ſays, "This is very true, and ſo it is that two and two make four. Had the friar's exhortation marked the exact changes of the phraſeology, the remark indeed would have been curious." I am really at a loſs to comprehend the drift of the latter part of this recondite morſel of criticiſm. The object of my note was not ſo much to ſhow that the friar was uſing the terms of the marriage ſervice, as to remark that it was nearly the ſame in the reign of Elizabeth as at preſent; which, though certainly a piece of no very important intelligence, may vie at leaſt with much that Mr. Pye has told us.

P. 65. *Wide of the bow-hand.*] "Surely," ſays Mr. Pye, "Mr. D. might have ſpared himſelf the trouble of writing a note to tell us that *this muſt* mean wide of the mark on that hand in which the bow was held."

By

* See their notes in Mr. Rowe's edition of Shakſpeare, a part only of which is publiſhed.

By the very emphatic manner in which this note is here unfairly introduced, the reader would imagine that I was ſtruggling with a hoſt of adverſaries. I had merely ſaid that the expreſſion meant "a good deal to the left of the mark," becauſe I knew that every reader would not immediately comprehend a term in archery. My opinion, *as expreſſed by the Critic*, is little ſhort of nonſenſe.

P. 108. *He that runs ſafteſt gets the ring.*] I had ſubmitted that this is an alluſion to the ſport of running at the ring. Mr. Pye anſwers, "I think not, and for two reaſons: firſt, becauſe at that ſport the prize is *not* given to the faſteſt runner; and ſecondly, becauſe the ring is not the prize any more than the wicket is at cricket." Notwithſtanding this peremptory language, I am by no means ſatisfied that the faſteſt runner did not *ſometimes* get the prize at the above ſport; for Mr. Pye, who has perhaps only ſeen it practiſed at French fairs by grown and other children mounted on ſwans and in roundabouts, is yet to learn that there were various modes of running at the ring, at different times and places. Of this I could give many authorities, but I do not chuſe to anticipate the ſubject on the preſent occaſion. As to Mr. Pye's *ſecond* reaſon, I take leave to obſerve, that he *totally miſconceives* the meaning of *getting the ring*. This phraſe, borrowed from the French, *gagner la bague*, ſignifies nothing more than getting the *prize*, by carrying away the ring with the point of the lance. The French uſed it generally for gaining the prize at almoſt any ſport, as we ſtill ſay to *bear the bell*: but as I have not met with it in this ſenſe in any Engliſh writer, I ſtill think that the *whole* of the ſentence in Shakſpeare is alluſive to the ſport of running at the ring; but moſt certainly the *latter part* has a direct and immediate alluſion to it.

P. 109. *Twangling Jack*.] I am here accuſed of not ſeeing a *manifeſt* error of the preſs, and Mr. Nichols [who was *not* the printer of the work] is blamed for not correcting this ſuppoſed error, and for not omitting my *ſage remark* on it. I wiſh indeed that the omiſſion of my note had been altogether attended to, as it was a remark deſigned only for Mr. Steevens's private ear; and for its inſertion I certainly owe, and ſhall elſewhere offer, an apology to the gentleman whoſe opinion was queſtioned. As to the *error*, that is the ſole property of Mr. Pye. I am, thank God, very far from being blind; but I am certain that the moſt lynx-eyed perſon will not be able to find the word *lunatiſt* in Mr. Steevens's text, and I am not bound to ſeek for it in any other; yet, even though it were there, it could not have been put for *lutiſt*, according to the more *ſagacious* Mr. Pye. I beg of him, before he ſhall engage in any more verbal criticiſms of this kind, that he will condeſcend to put on his ſpectacles.

P. 127. *Who may I rather challenge for unkindneſs*
Than pity for miſchance.] I am in this place charged with *confuting* the very ſenſible remark of two gentlemen, *by proving my total inability to comprehend* what Mr. Pye thinks could not be poſſibly miſunderſtood. This is certainly a moſt extraordinary mode of confuting: but the fact is, that I did not mean even to *attempt confuting* the remark above alluded to. Mr. Steevens, as good a ſcholar and a better critic than Mr. Pye, and moreover a moſt polite and accompliſhed gentleman, thought the paſſage might be miſunderſtood. To him I merely offered an *opinion*, which he, with far more attention than it deſerved, thought fit to place by the ſide of others. Whether it will admit of vindication, generally ſpeaking, I know not: but I am certainly inclined to enter the liſts as againſt Mr. Pye. He maintains that *may I* is not "an *awkward inverſion* of *I may*, but the regular optative." Has he ſo far forgotten his own trade on this occaſion as not to know that awkward inverſions are poetical licences? But is there really any greater impropriety in this expreſſion than in thoſe of *can I, will I, do I, am I*, &c.?

According to the interpretation of Macbeth's words that I had ſuggeſted, and I deſigned it as nothing more than a ſuggeſtion, he artfully conceals his knowledge of Banquo's murder: according to that of the other gentlemen, he would evidently betray his guilt; which, notwithſtanding the apparent ingenuity of the conſtruction, I cannot convince myſelf that the Poet intended to be done. In all events I am juſtified in ſaying that it is the higheſt degree of folly to aſſert, that a man does not comprehend one ſenſe of a paſſage becauſe he propoſes another. In what

a predicament would all Critics and Commentators ſtand, if ſuch were the caſe!

P. 176. *Twelve ſcore.*] In this inſtance I am compelled to treſpaſs on the reader's patience by inſerting the whole of Mr. Pye's comment, without which the vindication I here ſubmit could not be well underſtood. Theſe are his words: "This is again a ſtumbling-block to the Critics, who ſhew their complete ignorance of archery. D. ſays, very properly, that it was not extraordinary for an excellent archer to ſhoot fourteen ſcore and a half. But he is groſſly wrong when he adds, that it muſt be allowed that none but a moſt extraordinary archer would be able to *hit a mark* at twelve ſcore. A Commentator on Shakſpeare ought to have known ſo much of the age he lived in, as not to be told, that if an archer did not hit a mark at twelve ſcore yards diſtance, he never could hit it at all; for, by the ſtatute 33 Henry VIII. ch. 9, *every perſon turned of* 17 *years of age, who ſhoots at a leſs diſtance than twelve ſcore, is to forfeit ſix ſhillings and eight-pence.* A penalty, by the way, which is incurred by all the archers of the preſent day, as the ſtatute is not only unrepealed, but is, as far as it prohibits ſome kind of gaming, now frequently put in force." Now it is certainly a moſt extraordinary mode of reaſoning to ſay that, if a perſon cannot hit a mark at *a very conſiderable diſtance*, he cannot hit it at all; and that twelve ſcore yards is a diſtance at which a mark is very ſeldom hit, will be allowed by all who are converſant with the noble and too much neglected ſcience of archery. It depends, indeed, much on the ſize of the mark. A man who could ſhoot twelve ſcore (and every one cannot do ſo) might indeed put his arrow into the cupola of St. Paul's, if it were placed within his reach; but I queſtion if even Mr. Pye himſelf, who does not appear to hit the mark in general, could at the above diſtance, even in a hundred trials, hit one of thoſe *butts* of claret or malmſey which, I think, as Poet Laureat, he ſo deſervedly receives from the court.

With reſpect to the ſtatute 33 Henry VIII. ch. 9, it is indeed moſt ſurpriſing that Mr. Pye, a magiſtrate accuſtomed to this ſpecies of black letter learning, though he ſeems to deſpiſe all others that would tend to qualify him better for a Commentator on Shakſpeare, I ſay it is extraordinary that he ſhould know ſo little how to handle his arms as to cite a clauſe *which is abſolutely not exiſting* in the above ſtatute. Theſe are the paſſages in it on the ſubject of age and diſtance: "Every ſervant paſſing the age of ſeventeen yeeres, and under the age of three ſcore yeeres, and taking wages, which can or is able to ſhoote, and ſhall lacke a bow and four arrowes by the ſpace of one moneth together, ſhall for every ſuch default forfeite and loſe ſix ſhillings eight pence." Again: "And that no other perſon above the ſaid age of *foure and twentie* yeeres, ſhall ſhoote at any mark of *eleven ſcore* yards or under *with any prick, ſhaft, or flight*, under the peine to forfeite for every ſhoot ſixe ſhillings eight pence." Not a word of limitation to *twelve ſcore* and upwards for perſons of 17, or of any other age; and the limitations ſtated in the act were for a purpoſe totally different from what Mr. Pye ſuppoſes: I have a right to complain that on this occaſion he has dealt with me as Lauder did by Milton (I only take one ſide of the compariſon); and that therefore his quotations, generally ſpeaking, are not to be truſted. God forbid that the archers of the preſent day ſhould be ſummoned before Mr. Pye for breach of the above *unrepealed ſtatute*, which he is here convicted of having ſo badly underſtood!

I have now done with what relates to myſelf, and am extremely ſorry to have been obliged to obtrude ſo unimportant a ſubject on the public notice; but as I am reſponſible for what I have preſumed to offer to that publick, ſo am I juſtifiable, in common with other men, in attempting to repel whatever may tend to depreciate my opinions below their natural inſignificance.

Living characters of greater conſequence, who have been attacked in theſe flippant Comments, however well qualified to defend themſelves, will probably think it beneath them to reply; and the dead, where they may have failed, will ſeldom owe the detection of their errors to the ſagacity of Mr. Pye.

I have already obſerved that I am not diſpoſed to enter on a general criticiſm of the work in queſtion. Let it be the profeſſed Reviewer's taſk, if worth while, to point out the numerous miſ-prints, falſe references (and ſometimes

ſometimes none at all), and errors of various kinds, with which it is ſo thickly ſtrewed. In the mean time, the reader may perhaps be entertained with a few ſpecimens of Mr. Pye's qualifications as a Commentator on Shakſpeare, and a Critic in general.

The orthography of *Shakeſpear* is pertinaciouſly maintained againſt the authority of contemporary evidence.

In p. ix. the immediate repetition of "the ſubject" is what Mr. Pye would have doubtleſs cenſured in others.

In p. xii. Mr. Pye aſſerts that Shakſpeare is not pre-eminent "in opening the ſacred ſource of ſympathetic tears," except in the part of Conſtance. Is it not ſtrange that the "favourite amuſement of his leiſure hours" (ſee p. 9) ſhould not have brought to his recollection the characters of Queen Catharine and of Imogen, which are calculated to excite as great a portion of ſympathy as any that have been drawn from the imagination?

In p. xiv. the ſecond ſentence is unintelligible, from the apparent omiſſion of ſomething in the middle of it, after the word "building."

P. 2. Mr. Steevens had inſerted a very appropriate note on curtſeying, &c. The Critic ſeems deſirous of ſuppreſſing or ſtultifying, in his way, all efforts to elucidate antient manners. A diſſertation on a *cuſhion dance*, certainly on a dumpling, might be thought by ſome perſons as intereſting as many other *eſſays*.

The interpretation of Stephano's ſpeech in p. 3, would convert him into an Iriſhman; no diſparagement to the very pleaſant phraſeology alluded to! but every theatrical perſonage ſhould have characteriſtic language put into his mouth.

P. 7. The objection taken to the explanations of "having a mouth's mind," is founded on all poſſible ignorance of antient times and manners, and not worth the trouble of confuting.

P. 20. *My nettle of India.*] Mr. Steevens had demonſtrated the exiſtence of ſuch a nettle, and the probable alluſion to it, but Mr. Pye had rather recourſe to a flaſh figure, moſt happily exemplified by the phraſes, "the twinkling of a bed-pan," and "an arrow out of a fire-ſhovel," drawn from the abundant ſtore-houſe of his mind. *Low* authorities on low ſubjects might indeed have been endured, but this is the very abſence of authority.

P. 54. *Muſk roſe.*] Mr. Steevens ha ſaid, "What is at preſent called the muſk-roſe, was a flower unknown to Engliſh botaniſts in the time of Shakſpeare." On which Mr. Pye remarks: "As it is clear Shakeſpear could not mean a flower he had never heard of, he moſt probably means the moſs roſe." Now it is not very eaſy to comprehend the exact meaning of this comment; but what Mr. Steevens meant to ſay is, that the preſent muſk-roſe is different from that of Shakſpeare's time. What the latter was will be ſeen by conſulting Gerarde's Herbal, which, for Mr. Pye's comfort, is not a black letter book, though of the Shakſpearean period, and where it will clearly appear *not* to have been, as Mr. Pye ſuppoſes, a moſs roſe.

P. 62. On ſome neceſſary quotations relating to Banks's horſe, Mr. P. aſks, "who would make a pompous diſplay of black letter learning?" So we hear ſome ſilly and invidious females, who have no jewels of their own, affecting to ridicule others for diſplaying them!

P. 64. It had certainly been wiſer in Mr. P. to have taken a general objection to the Engliſh mode of pronouncing Latin, than to have ſeized on the Weſtminſter practice of calling *tu*, *too*, which is one of the moſt correct ſounds we uſe in the Latin language. What would an Italian ſay to Mr. Pye's *tew*?

P. 135. *Rent the air.*] Mr. Steevens had ſaid, that to *rent* is an antient verb long ſince diſuſed; and a hundred authorities might be adduced to ſhow that to *rent* and to *rend* were indiſcriminately uſed. But Mr. P. in the very exuberance of criticiſm, will have it that it is an error of the preſs for *rend*, or the paſt tenſe for the preſent.

P. 141 contains this ſentence: "The inſertion of theſe ſpirited lines by Pope *do* as much honour to the taſte of *Pope* as the rejection of them *are* diſgraceful to the taſte of Tyrwhitt!!!!!!!!!" Mr. Pye is extremely fond of beſtowing theſe ſignificant marks of admiration on others. Of how much more admiration is he himſelf deſerving!

P. 167. Mr. P. ſpeaking of a note of Dr. Farmer's, ſays, "This is ſo obvious, that I *ſhould* have marked the elucidation with my uſual ſigns of admiration, did not the extreme abſurdity of the other Critics *make it neceſſary*." And again, p. 809: "The ſenſe of this paſſage is ſo obvious, that I ſhould

I ſhould have marked Mr. Malone's note with my ſign of admiration!!! had not the *wiſdom* of his colleagues *made it neceſſary.*" Can errors of the preſs, which abound in almoſt every page, be urged in extenuation for *ſuch* repetitions as theſe?

P. 178. Mr. P. aſks: "By the way, is it not abſurd to ſpell the name of the perſon whoſe ſole employment is to tend horſes, and who is always called *horſeler*, *oſtler*; a word corrupted from *hoſtelier* — inn-keeper?" Mr. Pye, when he adverts to the impropriety of ſpelling words according to their corruptions, falls into the error which he himſelf condemns, by preferring *horſeler*; for *that* is the *corrupted* word, and not oſtler, which is a derivative, but no corruption. Why oſtler, or rather hoſtler, is applied to the perſon who tends horſes is another queſtion by no means difficult of ſolution.

P. 181. We have here a very ſtrange queſtion. "To what poem does the Trojan Duke relate?" The poem wherein the Trojan Duke is *found*, is fairly quoted by the gentleman whoſe very ſatisfactory note is attacked; and Mr. Pye can hardly be ſerious in aſking to what poem the Trojan Duke *relates*.

P. 314. In this page we are actually told, though the Critic did not intend it, that Anna Comnena *was* contemporary with Homer.

P. 315. Mr. Malone had with great propriety aſſerted, that "full bent" was an alluſion to archery. Mr. Pye is of a different opinion, declaring that the technical terms of archery were too well known in Shakſpeare's time to be miſapplied. They certainly were: but they are not ſo generally underſtood in modern times; otherwiſe, Mr. Pye, who affects the practical knowledge of the art on more than one occaſion, would have known that to *bend* a bow and to *draw* it were ſynonymous terms. He ought likewiſe to have known that archers do not uſe the expreſſion *bend* for the proceſs of faſtening the ſtring to the horns, but that *brace* is the proper and technical word. Had he alſo forgotten that the prophet Jeremiah's people, like many other people, "*bent* their tongues like bows to *ſhoot out lyes*?" I quote Cranmer's tranſlation, where, and in many places in other tranſlations, the phraſe of *bending a bow* for *drawing* it, is often to be found. I am aware that Lear ſays, "The bow is *bent and drawn*, make from the ſhaft." But here the words by poetic licence and for the ſake of meaſure are ſynonymouſly uſed. There would have been no occaſion to tell us that the bow was *ſtrung* before it was *drawn*. In Chapman's Homer's Odyſſey we have,

"Though with me ne're ſo many fellowes *bend*
Their bowes *at* markt men—"

In Dekker's *Hiſtory of the Gentle Craft*, a ballad ſays that Cupid "bent his bow and ſent a dart." And ſo in a thouſand other places.

P. 318. Mr. Pye is extremely angry that Meſſrs. Steevens and Malone ſhould have diſplayed their acquaintance with old Engliſh books on this occaſion. He ſays that Shakſpeare does not ſatirize the old Engliſh Drama, but that he is cenſuring a cuſtom of *buffoon* actors in general. The fact is moſt clearly otherwiſe. Hamlet refers to the licentiouſneſs of a ſpecific character in the dramas of Shakſpeare's time; but Mr. P. who appears to diſlike every ſpecies of black letter evidence except the Statutes at large, would illuſtrate an antient writer by adducing the uſage of modern times. This indeed, to retort his own, but by him miſapplied, obſervation, is like citing Anna Comnena for the authority of a word in Homer.

In p. 330, we have here this elegant remark and admonition on one of Mr. Steevens's notes: "Very true, but do not explain it ſo often;" and it occurs indeed on ſome other occaſions. It may be anſwered that Shakſpeare's plays, as well as thoſe of other writers, are not deſigned to be read from the firſt to the laſt in the order as printed. If, therefore, a word already noticed in the firſt play ſhould occur again in the laſt, it is equally neceſſary to explain it in both; for it is impoſſible for an Editor or Commentator to know which may be read firſt. A common gloſſary would perhaps beſt anſwer the purpoſe, though it is not wholly unobjectionable; and to refer to a mere gloſſarial index on every occaſion would be very troubleſome and unſatisfactory.

Of Mr. Pye's happy and conciſe mode of expreſſing his cenſure and opinions, examples worthy of imitation on the part of all Critics and Commentators are to be found in almoſt every page of his book. A few ſhall

ſhall be exhibited, to relieve the drowſineſs which I fear I may have brought on my readers. P. 10. "There is no name for the abſurdity of this note." P. 18. "I wiſh they had taken this opportunity to give us a few remarks on tag, rag, and bobtail." P. 15. "*Wiſe* notes." P. 40. "This is very true, and ſo it is that two and two make four." P. 41, "This is really a note one can ſcarcely read with common patience." P. 49. "Such a note as this is almoſt too much for the patience." P. 145. "This is a kind of note there is no reading with patience." P. 57. "Thank you, Sir! Mr. Malone, we are equally obliged to you." P. 75. "Profound Critic" (applied to one of the firſt ſcholars of the age, whoſe name Mr. P. uniformly mis-ſpells). P. 85. "Mr. Tyrwhitt's ſagacious conjecture." P. 112. "Such abominable ſtuff." P. 174. "Ha! ha! ha!" (this is certainly the witticſt of all Mr. P.'s notes, it being well known that brevity is the ſoul of wit). P. 184. "Will there be no end of this ſtupid pedantry?" P. 194. "Steevens's conjecture is the acme of all abſurdity." P. 204. "The nonſenſe of Steevens." P. 218. "Bravo! Monſ. Steevens." P. 225. "Then you would read wrong." P. 237. "King David tells us that when he was angry he ſaid, "All men are liars" (I was ſo forcibly ſtruck with this neat and clever mode of giving the lie by authority of Scripture, that I could not reſiſt the impulſe, on one occaſion, of adopting it). P. 326. "Steevens's note on Malone's obſervation on this paſſage is inſolent and impudent; and he is, as uſual, poſitive in the wrong." P. 336. "Johnſon's explanation is abſurd in the extreme," &c. &c.

But notwithſtanding the unfortunate difference in our opinions as to the preceding matters, I will not conceal that I have felt no inconſiderable degree of pleaſure in peruſing ſeveral of Mr. Pye's obſervations. In a few, where I had the happineſs of thinking in common with him, he has got the ſtart of me, but only in publication, as may perhaps hereafter appear.

I have only to add, Mr. Urban, that if in the courſe of theſe ſtrictures on Mr. Pye's Comments on the Commentators I have been betrayed into any expreſſion that may be deemed inconſiſtent with that good humour and gentlemanly language which ſmooths the natural aſperity of criticiſm, and even conciliates the eſteem of the object of it, I muſt plead the example of honeſt Tom Coryat, who felt himſelf obliged to repel the aggreſſion of a ſcold by retorting her own phraſeology; and I beg leave to conclude with gently admoniſhing the Critic to attend to the advice of his and my late excellent and pleaſant friend Captain Groſe, "ever to hold in mind that one who has a head of glaſs ſhould never engage in throwing ſtones."

Yours, &c. FRANCIS DOUCE.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION, No. CXIII.

DIGRESSION.

WHILE we hear of Lectures being eſtabliſhed for the illuſtration of Roman and Grecian Architecture, and for the ſtudy of the coſtume of thoſe Pagans who have left ſuch modes of deſign behind them; it becomes a mortification to the Engliſh Antiquary to find the antient arts of this country in the above claſſes totally paſſed over in ſilence, and in a manner conſigned to oblivion, as unworthy of public diſcuſſion or public attention.

If, indeed, our Architects and Hiſtorical Painters wholly confined themſelves to imitate the buildings and to pourtray the events when theſe Heathens flouriſhed, well and good; but as we find both profeſſors occaſionally dabbling out of their depth; ſome in raiſing Palaces in what they call the Tudor ſtyle, and others bringing forward Scenes wherein is ſhewn our third Edward, Henry VIII. or other perſonages of paſt times, contempt or ſatire poſſeſſes our breaſts, and it is impoſſible to contain our thoughts on the ſubject, finding each profeſſionaliſt totally devoid of that information ſo needful to give their works reſpectability, or, more properly, ſtability in the eſtimation of mankind.

We have already pretty clearly demonſtrated the truth of this poſition in our Weſtminſter Survey; and, if our leiſure gave opportunity, hiſtorical performances on canvas would ſtand no better chance; they being moſt of them unclaſſical in point of our coſtume, ſeeming to derive all their documents from maſquerade warehouſes, or, to ſpeak more truly, from fancy, commonly called taſte; founded on the baſis of modern *genius* and *improvement!*

Permit

Permit me, on this occaſion, to glance at a few examples in this way, which have lately come upon the town.

The marriage of Henry the VIIth's daughter to the King of Scotland.—Two upright *ſingle* lines with a *ſingle* pointed arch line *marks* the contour of a palace. Men's dreſſes, after the Roman ſchool; women's, entirely modern.

One of our antient Knights proving his right of poſſeſſion to lands under his graſp, before certain inquiſitors, by exhibiting the length of his ſword.—Entirely upon the Roman model, excepting the habiliments of the ſwaggerer, who is indebted for being ſo armed to the ſtrength of modern ideas, how ſuch a man at arms ſhould come forth to prove his right.

The death of Sir Philip Sidney.—A mere jumble of dreſſes and armours, taken ſlightly from incorrect prints of all dates, from the beginning of the 16th to the latter end of the 18th centuries.

Queen Elizabeth viewing the portraits of ſome ſuppoſed *Traitors*.—The Artiſt has choſen rather to conſult the writings of an Alien (who came purpoſely to England to ſee the Queen and to run round the country) for documents to compoſe the *likeneſs* and *dreſs* of Elizabeth, than to have before him the authentic pictures of this female, begun and finiſhed entirely during her ſeveral ſittings for the ſame. The other dreſſes tolerably well ſtudied. The interior of the chamber and furniture partly of the mode 80 years back, and partly fancy.

Mary Queen of Scots leaving Scotland.—Dreſſes wholly on the maſquerade faſhion. The other parts of the coſtume are below criticiſm.

Queen of Edward IV. parting from her children at Weſtminſter.—Not the moſt diſtant alluſion to the coſtume of the day in regard to the dreſſes; and, by the convenient diſpoſure of the light and ſhade, the interior of the building the characters are ſuppoſed to be in, if it is intended for an interior, would puzzle the moſt learned in Architecture to pronounce whether the place is part of a church, priſon, chamber, or an Hindoo temple!

Here undoubtedly the attention of the Royal Academy ought to be rouſed; and, for the credit of the title they aſſume, "Engliſh Academy," beſtow ſome little conſideration on this head; and, inſtead of giving incenſe and doing homage to any country's coſtume but that of their own, think of bringing about a ſchool for the inſtruction of ſtudents in the knowledge of Antient Engliſh Architecture, and the uſe of the coſtume in dreſſes, armours, &c. &c.

I have in my eye one Royal Academician well qualified both by inclination and ability to lead the way in this plan. I could alſo recommend a certain Artiſt, though not immediately within the pale of the Sanctuary of Arts, who is competent to prepare, by bringing forward drawings from antient documents, and neceſſary elucidations, a ſeries of lectures, which he, I have not the leaſt doubt, would be ready to deliver to the Academy, or indeed to any aſſemblage whoſe feelings might become alive to theſe (ſurely it is no preſumption to ſay) important heads; and who might patroniſe a propoſition ſo uſeful, and, which cannot be denied, ſo neceſſary.

I muſt not paſs over this occaſion to mention, that the grand Eaſt or Water Front of the old Houſe of Lords is laid open to view; as the mean brick buildings raiſed up againſt it at the beginning of the laſt century are now taken down. It will be curious to note if our Palace-*improvers* mean to deſtroy this front wholly, or to *reſtore* its mutilated parts, or whether, in the new elevations to be deſigned on this ſpot, it is to be ſmuggled in as a ſomething ſpick and ſpan new? But we ſhall ſee anon.

For the ſake of conſiſtency, when amateurs write about our Antiquities, they ſhould treat their ſubject with decent reſpect, as they affect to admire ſuch a laudable purſuit. For inſtance, G. B. p. 801, "Where the *pious* requiem once was ſung," contraſted by "All the pomp of religious *bigotry*."—"Beautiful Gothic." How can that which is deformed and barbarous be beautiful? for what is *Gothic* but a term of reproach, an invidious, a contemptuous epithet, beſtowed on our old ſtructures in the 17th century by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, Evelyn, and others. Sir W. Dugdale, in his work on Old St. Paul's, never once calls the Architecture Gothic: no; he, as admiring ſo wondrous a ſtyle, calls it the labours of our anceſtors!

"A warm Admirer of the Bard of Twickenham," p. 802, perhaps is ignorant that Pope's manſion at that place has lately been demoliſhed. A lady

lady is the poſſeſſor of the ſite, and the doer of the act of "razing to the ground" the poetic confine.

WALTHAM ABBEY.

(See Vol. LXVIII. p. 277.)

ERECTED BY HAROLD, 1062.

(Surveyed 1807.)

THE remains of this magnificent Saxon pile are at preſent under the power of workmen; who, it ſeems, are putting on a new cieling, the *old one*, of about 40 or 50 years ſtanding, being *found* in a ſtate the moſt *dangerous*. Thus, as no one can poſitively ſay when a maſon, a carpenter, or a bricklayer gets into a building, when or how they will get out; it is beſt to be prepared for the worſt. On this ſort of apprehenſion or doubt, I was induced this Spring to ſurvey the whole precincts, and found the ſtate of the exiſting edifices as here ſpecified.

General Plan. The outline of the precincts to the North is bounded by the river Lee, over which are two bridges, one leading to the Abbey gate-way on the Weſt, and the other to a part of the precincts on the North Eaſt. The precincts lie on the North ſide of the Church; and little more than lines of ruined walls (marking no edifice to which they once made a part) are to be met with. The Church has immediately on its Weſt front the high ſtreet of the town, and on its South front the cemetery. On the Eaſt front are gardens. The Church conſiſts of a Weſt tower (under it the Weſt porch), and the Nave of the original edifice; the Weſt front of which, with the Tranſepts, Choir, and Our Lady's Chapel deſtroyed. On the South ſide of the church towards the Eaſtern extremity is a ſmall Chapel (and Crypt) attached to it.

Elevations. The Bridge leading to the Abbey gate-way is ſmall, and of no great intereſt. The Bridge leading to the precincts on the North-eaſt, although in ruins, gives a beautiful conſtructed arch. The Abbey gate-way is either of a very ſimple deſign, or has been havocked down to the front wall, wherein is the road-gate, and poſtern to ditto. In the ſeveral ruined walls, nothing ſatisfactory occurs, ſo as to determine where ſtood the Cloiſters, Chapter-houſe, Refectory, Dormitory, Abbot's Lodgings, &c.

The Church. Weſt Front. Of the firſt Saxon deſign there is none left; the preſent front, as far as it goes, is the Architecture of Edward III. The tower built up immediately againſt the centre of the front, was done in 1558; therefore, what is diſcernible of Edward's work is the centre door-way (now within the Weſt Porch) and the exteriors of the aiſles of the Nave, which are of a degree of maſonry and ſculpture neither too rich nor too plain. The Door-way has columns on each ſide, with foliaged capitals; and the outer line of the Architrave to the arch runs into a pediment, having in the ſpandrell, where is ſome tracery, the head of a religious. The windows of the Aiſles give mullions with ſweeping or ornamental tracery, over them ſmall circular ditto with turns. At the angles of the front, are buttreſſes with niches and pediments. A double parapet, one over the other (the upper one perforated) finiſh the upright. There is likewiſe a buttreſs on each ſide the Tower; but, whatever was the continuation of the work to the centre of the front, it muſt have been utterly deſtroyed when the preſent Tower was ſet up as above ſtated, the door-way of which may be termed rich. The upper half of this Tower in 1778 was taken down, and a paltry ſubſtitute of four ſtone walls with oblong holes ſet up by way of a Belfry. I was told while making my memoranda, and which is no way ſurpriſing, that this ſame Belfry is already ſo far become *unſafe*, that it is ſhortly to be *taken down*. So dead are the guardians of this Church to Edward's refined architecture, that the Weſt Door-way above deſcribed is partly hid by hutches, and timber piles; the Weſt porch ſerving more for the purpoſes of a lumber-ſhed, than the introductory paſs to a ſacred ſanctuary, the Houſe of God! But are there not other Churches in the like ſtate of defilement?

(To be continued.) AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *Newnton Longville, October 5.*

I HASTEN to correct an error which I have committed in my letter inſerted in your laſt number, as well as in my Reply to Dr. Milner's obſervations lately publiſhed. I have there ſtated (p. 827) that the Doctor had never diſclaimed his having had a hand in drawing up the Impartial Report of Dr. Laurence's Speech. I have ſince recollected, that in your Magazine for March

March last (p. 226) he has protested that "he is totally ignorant who drew up" that Report: 2nd, though this be not so full a disclaimer as I might have dictated, yet I admit that, after that, I was not authorized in saying what I did.—When I said it, I had the Doctor's "Observations" before me, in which, although he has repeated all his other allegations, he has not noticed this disclaimer; and I rather hastily concluded that none such existed.

I am as averse to a controversy with Dr. Milner as he can be. It is, therefore, only a regard for the interests of truth, which compels me to state that his assertion with respect to the worship of Saints in his Church (p. 798) is not correct. I need only refer your correspondent P. C. to the number for August (p. 717) for a proof to the contrary. By the bye, I, for one, wish that your correspondent X. would favour us with more specimens of the same sort. In fact, the Romanists constantly pray to be aided by the *merits* and *protection*, as well as *intercession* of their Saints, and this sometimes in terms which are even blasphemous. I say no more at present, having had occasion to treat the subject in my Bampton Lecture Sermons, which must be published, as soon as Doctors Milner and Laurence, and other avocations, will permit me.

Yours, &c. THOS. LE MESURIER.

Mr. URBAN, *Newnton Longville, October 7.*

DR. Laurence's last communication turns out, as I expected it would, to be merely a continuance of his attack upon me. I am sorry for it; for I wished to be at peace. Being however thus driven, not by arguments, but by misrepresentations and very illiberal personalities, again to take up the pen, I will be as brief as possible. I will endeavour particularly not to "darken counsel by words without knowledge." Multitude of words is indeed often employed for a purpose directly opposite to that of making a matter more clear: and this is a secret perfectly well understood both in Westminster Hall and at Doctors Commons. It is an old joke against Lawyers, which the Doctor, it should seem, will not suffer to drop:

——*feci sis probè;*
Incertior sum multò, quam dudum *.

* Terent. Phormio, Act. ii.

This is what has happened in the present instance: for I find a general complaint, that the Doctor's statement is unintelligible. To pierce this cloud, or at least wholly to dissipate it, is perhaps, beyond my power. I will not attempt it: but, in order to *shorten your labours* * *as well as mine*, will leave all the *old* matter where it is: only begging your Readers not to take it for granted that I am answered, only because my adversary has the last word. Let therefore the Case of the Sword rest undisturbed for me, as well as the merits of the Impartial Report. I will stick to what is *new*. This is to be found in what the Doctor calls his first and third points.

The first consists in imputing to me the deliberate suppression of a passage immediately following the obnoxious position in Dr. Milner's pamphlet respecting the keeping of Oaths; which, it seems, contained the Author's own interpretation of his meaning. You will first recollect, Sir, that this charge, *as now stated in detail* by Dr. Laurence, is *new*: it not being found in the Impartial Report, nor in Cobbett. It has therefore somewhat the look of an after thought. It has never been objected to me by Dr. Milner, who must know best whether I had taken his words "out of the context."—It now appears accompanied, in a rather surprising manner, by a long detail of the adroitness with which our Civil Doctor elicited from the Attorney General an assent which might otherwise have been withheld. Upon this the Doctor dwells with singular complacency. He shews us how he produced the pamphlet: how it was first opened, then shut, and then opened again (always, luckily, in the right place): and how finally, in the very nick, "he fixed" just where he ought, so as to leave his right reverend Friend in full possession of the field. This, undoubtedly, was very cleverly managed; but how to make it applicable to the present controversy with me, was the difficulty: and here indeed the learned Doctor's ingenuity is unrivalled. He tells us that he used this art ("little art" he calls it) in order to counteract "a great deal," which had been shewn by Dr. Duigenan in a similar sort of pantomime, and in the laying on of his emphases. (By the bye, these are

* See our note in p. 933. EDIT.

the

the men who talk with contempt of *religious* controversialists!) And he tells us, that the same effect which Doctor D. produced by his emphases, I had previously aimed at by my Italics and capitals!! Is not this an admirable and unforced connexion? or, shall I call it, transition? And what a notable trick was this in Doctor D. and me! Having to do with a particular passage, we marked what appeared to us to be most deserving of notice; he by emphasis, and I by Italics: and we are blamed, because, it seems, I did not print the whole in Italics, and he did not dwell upon every word alike! A mode of printing and of oratory calculated to produce admirable effect! The best of all is, that for this imputation, such as it is, there is not, as far as I am concerned, the slightest foundation!

For, let us come to the charge itself. Doctor D. it seems, did not read, and I did not point, the sentence immediately following the obnoxious passage: which indeed, Dr. Laurence, in his partiality for long periods, is of opinion ought, according to the old and the best mode, not to have been separated by a full stop, but only by a colon. If we had so done, he says, Dr. Milner's meaning would have clearly appeared to be harmless. And therefore I am called upon to blush: nay, to take the blush from the cheeks of these confederate Doctors, and apply it to my own. There is something extremely ridiculous in all this. For, if Dr. Laurence had but condescended to read the book which he was criticizing and condemning so severely, he would have seen that I had not only quoted the passage at length, but had quoted it as the Author's "Explanation:" and not only so quoted it, but had marked it with as strong reprobation as the very passage which it was brought to explain. Instead, therefore, of *suppressing*, I did all in my power pointedly to call my readers' attention to the passage. Were my pamphlets as widely circulated as your Miscellany, I should be content to refer your Readers to p. 78 of the "Postscript to the Serious Examination:" but, as that is not the case, I must be fain to subjoin the whole passage, as it is there standing, to confront my adversaries in more ways than one. For, Sir, you will see that, as there printed, it completely overthrows all the fine fabrick which the Doctor has raised upon my supposed dexterity in the management of my Italics: For the words "human Law" and "Cardinal Virtue", *are* actually printed in Italics by me.

'Dr. Milner,' I say, 'in speaking of the Coronation Oath, and denying that it bound the Sovereign in such manner as by some it is supposed to do,' "Sir," says he, addressing himself to Mr. Reeves, "Give me leave to remind you, that *Every human law, and every promise or other engagement*, however CONFIRMED BY OATH, *must necessarily turn upon the Cardinal Virtue of* PRUDENCE, *which implies that it depends*, AS TO THE OBLIGATION OF FULFILLING IT, *in such and such circumstances*, ON THE QUESTION OF EXPEDIENCY!"

'The obligation of an oath, a question of Expediency!!! But take the Gentleman's Explanation,' "After all," (this is what I am charged with *omitting*,) "*this is saying no more than that the* ETERNAL AND IMMUTABLE LAW OF NATURE, *or rather of God, is paramount to all subsequent obligations which we may take upon ourselves*, whenever they APPEAR *to militate against each other!*"

'What more could the rankest of Jacobins have said? Have we not here their very jargon of the "inalienable rights of man?" What breach of faith could not be justified by such a principle?'

And I add in a note:

'This is indeed no more than was observed by Charles I. that the maxims of the Republicans in his time, were all taken from the Popish Doctors.'

These, Sir, were precisely my strictures on Dr. Milner as to this point, both in *form* and substance. And now what becomes of (I may say the *whole* of) Dr. Laurence's first part of his statement: which all rests on the false foundation of my having left the words "human Law" and "Cardinal Virtue" in Roman characters, and having omitted to notice Doctor M's own explanation of his meaning: Which, you see on the contrary, I have not only noticed, but reprobated with all the pomp of Italics and capitals! You now see, Sir, why Dr. Milner himself never brought such a charge against me; why it was reserved for Dr. Laurence, at this late stage of the dispute, when driven as it were to the wall, to conjure up this phantom of his own creating. If you ask, as some of your Readers may do, what could give occasion to so strange and ridiculous a blunder, I will tell you. Dr. Laurence, as other "great clerks have done," consulted

consulted a copy instead of the original. In my letter of January last (p. 33) citing from myself, I happened to vary in my manner of putting the Italics; (so little importance did I attach to them!) and I did not cite the latter passage (the explanation) at all, because the manner of Doctor Milner's attack did not point that way. I was, as you will observe, and have been all along, on the defensive. The consequence has been, that Doctor L. disdaining to treat me with the common respect of looking at my book, has "fallen into a pit" of his own digging. And he has "floundered" (to use his own word) still deeper and deeper, on account of the parade and bustle with which he has introduced this notable discovery of his!

But let me be permitted to add a word more, as to this famous explanation. That in reprobating the maxim which it contained, I was well justified, there needs not many words to shew to you or any fair man. When St. Pius the Vth absolved the subjects of Queen Elizabeth from their Oath of Allegiance, it was because that oath "APPEARED" to him to "militate against the Law of God." When the Jacobins of the National Assembly destroyed that constitution which but just before they had solemnly sworn to maintain, it was because that oath "APPEARED" to them to "militate against the ETERNAL AND IMMUTABLE LAW OF NATURE." These instances I could have brought, and many more I could bring, to prove the immoral and pernicious tendency of this calumny. You will recollect, Sir, what I charged upon Dr. Milner in January last (p. 33) that the Popes, proceeding upon this principle, had been "in the practice of absolving from all oaths upon every the most frivolous pretence, and often from the most wicked motives." Has Dr. Milner, has Dr. Laurence, with all his boasted researches (in consequence of which he accuses me of incorrectness in my statements), have, I say, either of these Doctors, learned or right reverend, ventured to deny this? *This*, Sir, was and is the main point: *this* it was, even the use to which the doctrine had been and was actually put, which made me feel that it never should be suffered to go abroad without reprobation.

I may add, that all this stuff about "Cardinal Virtues," with which Dr. Laurence is so delighted, and in which he so hugs himself, is a mere Popish distinction. It has no warrant in Scripture. No, not even, I believe, in his Heathen doctors. It is but one of many inventions to draw away the attention of mankind from the Commandments of God, and to make them more easy in the commission of sin.

Yours, &c. THOS. LE MESURIER.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Oct.* 20.

A QUAKER, whom a dog had offended, said to him very coolly, "I will not beat thee, friend! but I will give thee a bad name." He did so, and soon raised all the neighbourhood on the poor animal. From the calm composure of temper which is so remarkable in Mr. Le Mesurier's late answer to me, as well as from the general plan on which he conducts it, I have no doubt that he has taken the Quaker for his model. He informs me, that he could have said many "smart" things at my expence; "he could have said much of me and my speech," of which he anticipates "a *second corrected* account; but he forbears." In his mercy he will not beat me. You and your readers, however, can witness that he has given me bad names in plenty, and has done his best to bring all the neighbours upon me. It seems, I am more intolerable than a Pope, and more arrogant than *Buonaparte*; and as to my veracity, God help me! he will allow but three persons in the world to believe a syllable that I say. Nay, one of these he tries hard to get from me; for he hints to Dr. Milner that a familiar phrase which includes him, is "a *contemptuous sneer*." He accuses me of disrespect towards you, Mr. Urban. He takes it for granted, that he has ruined me with the whole body of Roman Catholics at large; and in a long note of his* new pamphlet (in which, by the way, he has begun a fresh attack upon me) he sets me, with Dr. Milner, in opposition to all Protestant writers, past, present, and to come. Yet, Sir, I have no disposition to retaliate. His readers shall be left, uninfluenced by me, to decide on the question which he has lately started†, "whether Dr. Milner or he has retained his senses?" Indeed, I should have quietly exercised the right of silence which I had reserved to myself, did I not feel myself *obliged* (my

* Reply, &c. note B. p. 207.

† Reply, &c. p. 177.

Reverend

Reverend Friend may put the word to the torture again if he pleases) to do him justice against himself, by retracting the first charge of suppression out of the three, which I brought on his own authority. This, in any other case, I should do directly, plainly and shortly. But I too well know the spirit with which this controversy is carried on by others, as well as by Mr. Le Mesurier, not to be aware that every reproachful assertion which is suffered to pass uncontradicted, is assumed ever after as an incontrovertible fact; especially if any reply be made on any other point in dispute. I wish, therefore, to be at liberty to introduce some few explanations (and they shall be as few as I can help) of my personal conduct and personal motives, which my Reverend Friend treats according to what he in his new pamphlet calls (I trust, very erroneously) the *Protestant* way of arguing; for, as I collect the rules of this argumentation from his example, it consists in giving credit to nothing which your adversary avers, and in putting the worst possible construction on every thing which he says and does. But as I had taken leave of the subject in your Magazine, and am sensible how uninteresting must be any lengthened continuance of this correspondence, I do not think myself entitled to intrude so far without your express permission. I shall, therefore, wait your answer. Only be assured, Sir, that if your decision should be unfavourable, I shall not write a pamphlet* to accuse you of partiality, acquit you in a note, and then go on to intimate fresh suspicions through a page and half of the text.

Yours, &c. F. Laurence.

*** We should be sorry to give offence either to Dr. Laurence or Mr. Le Mesurier; but it is really more than time that this Controversy was ended. They have each a Letter in the present month (Mr. Le Mesurier has two).—And we give notice to both, that nothing from either shall be inserted after the next month; when, it is hoped, they will not exceed a single page, into which compass the *argument* may perhaps be compressed. Edit.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 21.

Qui dat cito, bis dat.

The Observations of S. M. p. 825, are pertinent enough to make the person addressed speak out. In the mean time, take *this* from a Practitioner of fifty years; not only here, but in many, the most unhealthy parts of the world. The true *counteraction* to any *deleterious effect of antimony* (*See page* 699,) is by inducing a fit state of the body to receive this medicine. Let the feet be washed and made clean by warm water, rubbed dry, and covered with flannel or worsted stockings, and the patient be put in a warm bed. Then and only then can we depend upon antimony acting fairly and fully.

The mere Quack is ignorant of the different changes of *Fever*. If his nostrum chances to be proper at the time, it may relieve or cure: otherwise, we are hurt, because all those precious moments are thrown away. The physician, on the contrary, prescribes according to the existing symptoms, and to obviate what would follow, he may in one case cure by repeated draughts of cold water, prescribed as effectually as in another, where, from the lengthened progress of the disease, he is forced to order wine, brandy, and the strongest cordials from the apothecary's shop.

In this country patients are lost, because their own false hopes of getting better, or their carelessness, or their respective awkward situations, have put off any sort of medical help, until all assistance comes too late. In hot climates, the first or inflammatory stage of Fever is of very short duration: to be successful *there*, speaking in general, our means must be sudden and apt; but, most unhappily, this first stage is often past, and rapid changes into symptoms of the worst kind leave very little in our power afterwards.

No one remedy can subdue every species of Fever known in any country; and, as I wish my letter to be useful and short, take the following advice for any Fever in this Country, during the first week.

Rub in a glass mortar five grains of emetic tartar, with a tea-spoonful of loaf sugar, into a powder, and divide the whole into ten papers.

When the patient is in his warm bed, as above directed, one of these powders may be shaken off the paper upon his tongue, and washed down with two or three large spoonfuls of warm tea, or any other thin liquid.

The first effect after twelve or fifteen minutes, will, probably, be sickness, producing vomiting, or perhaps not; perspiration will follow, and warm tea may be given to encourage it. After two hours, give a second powder in the same way. Proceed in this manner. When sleep supervenes, after sickness

* See Reply, &c. pp. 120, 121, and 122.

ſickneſs or after perſpiration, the patient muſt enjoy it, and the medicine afterwards will hardly be neceſſary.

Yours, &c. W. P.

Illustrations of Horace.

Book I. Epistle XI.

To Bullatius.

Introduction.

BOTH the name and the perſon of this Bullatius are entirely unknown. That he was a friend of our Poet, and, notwithſtanding the obſcurity of his name, was at leaſt his own maſter, and a man of ſome property, might be conjectured from the tenor of this Epiſtle, and various other circumſtances, if we were deſirous of ſupplying the deficiency of hiſtorical accounts by conjectures. It ſeems as if, from certain diſappointments he had met with, or (as I almoſt rather incline to believe) perhaps merely from an hypochondriacal temperament, and becauſe he began to be uneaſy that he was too well,—he had taken a diſguſt to Rome, and was come to the reſolution of making a journey to Greece and Aſia; nay, that he had ſome thoughts of ſettling in one or other of the fine cities in that delightful part of the world. Horace, who doubtleſs was perfectly acquainted with the diſpoſition of his man, had deſigned by this letter, without directly running counter to his humour, to lead him imperceptibly from the proſecution of ſuch a ſplenetic determination. He therefore ſtrives to convince him that a man may be as happy in retirement even at Ulubræ—whither a native Roman had not far to travel—as at Rhodes or at charming Mitylene, in ſo far as he can, from the inward frame and temper of his mind be happy any where. This moral is conveyed in ſo eaſy and pleaſant a tone, and at the ſame time with ſo much vivacity, that it muſt have ſeemed to Bullatius as if he had ſaid the laſt line himſelf. And this is the right way of moralizing, which our Poet had learnt from Socrates and the Socratic Ariſtippus, and in which, as far as I know, he has never been equalled.

——*quid, et Colophon?*] Horace here names ſome of the moſt antient, moſt famous, and on account of their ſituation, ſoil, and climate, the moſt pleaſant iſles and cities of Greece, which Bullatius was to viſit on his intended expedition. There is not one of them, on the curioſities whereof a book had not, or might not have been written: and this is already ſufficient reaſon for not ſaying any more concerning them here.

Attalicis ex urbibus una.] One of the cities belonging to the empire of the kings of Pergamus, which Attalus III. on his dying without heirs in the year of Rome 621, bequeathed to the Roman republic, after the Attalides had been in poſſeſſion of it 154 years. Pergamus, Myndus, Apollonia, Tralles, Thyatira, and others, were the moſt conſiderable cities of this kingdom, which extended over various provinces of the Weſtern part of the leſſer Aſia.

An Lebedum laudas, odio maris atque viarum?] This Lebedos, about 20 miles from Colophon, on the Ionian coaſt, was in the time of Herodotus, one of the twelve principal cities of the beautiful Ionia, famed for its antient temple of Apollo Clarius, and an annual feſtival of Bacchus, where what were called the τεχνῖται of that deity, that is poets, muſicians, and actors, aſſembled from all parts of Ionia at a public trial of ſkill. *Plin. Nat. Hiſt.* lib. v. cap. 29. *Strabo*, lib. xiv. Torrentius, therefore, wonders how Horace could think of comparing ſuch a place with the uninhabited Gabii: but he would have found it extremely natural, if he had recollected from Pauſanias, in Attic. cap. ix. that Lyſimachus deſtroyed that city, and tranſported its inhabitants to Epheſus; ſo that in our Poet's time it was nothing better than a miſerable depopulated ſpot of ground, which yet was much honoured by being brought into compariſon with Gabii and Fidenæ. For the reſt, I have only to remark, that in the mention of all theſe deſerts, which Horace here heaps together, lies concealed a delicate piece of irony on the reſtleſs and unſettled diſpoſition of his friend. A man that imagines he ſhall be the better for changing his place, though he carries with him the cauſe of his uneaſineſs, feels, immediately at the firſt ſtrange place that pleaſes him, an inclination to remain there for ever; but ſcarcely has he had time to look a little about him before he again perceives that ſomething is ſtill wanting to him which he there cannot find. He goes therefore farther, by chance finds what he wanted before, and now thinks he has pitched upon the happy place. But it is not long ere his reſtleſsneſs plagues him again: he now feels a want of ſomething elſe, which he muſt go in queſt of elſewhere, and ſo makes one trial after

after another, and is only aware of his mistake in order to fall into a new one. This was apparently the malady of the good Bullatius; and this is what Horace, through all the succeeding inductions, in a good-humoured raillery endeavours to make him understand.

Mitylene pulchra facit, &c.] Mitylene is styled, by way of eminence, the beautiful, Μυτιλην και καλην, *Longi Pastoral.* lib. i. as well on account of its superb situation and pleasant district, as of the beauty of its architecture and edifices. *Cicero*, II. *de Lege Agrar.* cap. xvi. It had ever been, from the time of its famous inhabitant Sappho, a seat of the Muses and the Arts, and was at the time of writing of this Epistle, once more in a very flourishing condition; notwithstanding that it had been almost entirely demolished by the barbarous L. Sylla the triumvir, about 60 years before.

Ut quocunque loco fueris, vixisse libenter te dicas.] This is the moral to which Horace continually recurs, and in which he concentrates his whole philosophy; the rule by which he conducted his life, the arcanum to which he was indebted for his happiness, and the only *ars semper gaudendi* which his experience had hitherto taught him. Pity it is, that like taste, like love, like *bona mens*, it should be a secret to all who are not in actual possession of it; and that, to say, feel, love, enjoy, to a man who cannot feel, cannot love, cannot enjoy, is exactly the same thing as to invite a gouty man to dance and a blind man to contemplate the magnificence of the rising sun. Horace was, both in soul and body, attuned to this happy philosophy of life: Bullatius, like ten thousand others of his cast, was not so; he was always seeking what he therefore could never find, because he sought it, or sought so far for what was close beside him.

Est Ulubris, &c.] Ulubræ, a little place in the district of the Pontine marshes, was about the same sort of a spot as Lebedos, so little, empty, and insignificant, that it would be a shame to say any more about it. W. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 22.

MR. Hutchinson, in his History of Durham, having noticed but one monument in the Monks Weremouth Church, will afford us no means of recovering the inscriptions on the inverted slab of Mr. John Laurence, vol. II. 518.

I am impatient to learn by what contrivance or negligence this reversion happened; whether of his family or the churchwardens. If the latter, they are miserable *guardians* of the Church; as I am not aware they, who are only annual officers, have an indefeasible right over the goods of the Church; for such I consider monuments, particularly in the chancel, which is the undisputed right of the incumbent; and this was a rectory.

Mr. H. with all his details of records, neglects an essential of County History, inscriptions in churches, a never-failing source of History.

Mr. Laurence's son, of both his names, was rector of High Roothing and Little Thurock, in Essex, rector of St. Mary Aldermanbury, London, the father of the City Clergy, and in the early part of his life a popular preacher. He was of Clarehall, Cambridge, A. B. 1726, A. M. 1732; married, 1st. daughter of a London Bookseller (qu. his name)? by whom he had a son, in the army; 2d, Mrs. Spencer, whose sister was wife of the late Robert Dingley, esq. Mr. L. inherited his father's taste for flowers, and entertained his friends with an annual exhibition of bulbs, which he reared in his garden at Bethnal-green, where his patron Ebenezer Mussel resided. See particulars both of father and son, Gent. Mag. LXI. 388, 395. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 23.

GARNERIN, the celebrated Aëronaut, has sent the following letter to one of the Paris Journals:

"Gentlemen—Before I undertake a second nocturnal aërial voyage, which will take place at Tivoli, on Saturday, the 19th of September, I ought to give some account of that which I performed in the night between the 4th and 5th of August last.

My balloon was lighted by twenty lamps. Many persons felt some alarm from the number of these lights, and their proximity to the balloon, in case a diminution of the pressure in the upper regions should oblige me to let out the hydrogen gas by the lower orifices. They feared least, in this case, the gas should find its way to the lights, take fire, and communicate the flame to the balloon. I had foreseen this inconvenience. In the first place, the balloon, which was the same in which I ascended at Milan, was only two-thirds filled, that I might defer the emission of the gas as long as possible; in the

next,

next, the nearest lamps to the balloon, were fourteen feet distant from it; and lastly, conductors were placed in such a manner, as to convey the gas away in a direction contrary to the lights.

Having made these arrangements, I felt no hesitation to undertake a nocturnal voyage; I ascended from Tivoli, at eleven at night, under the Russian flag, as a token of peace. There was not any decided current in the atmosphere, but only undulations, which tossed me about, I believe, a great part of the night. To this it was owing, that I was first carried towards St. Cloud, and afterwards brought back over Vincennes, in a diametrically opposite direction. How favourable this circumstance would have been to the speculations of those who pretend to direct balloons! I was in the full force of my ascension, when the fire-works of Tivoli were let off; the rockets scarcely seemed to rise from the earth: Paris, with its lamps, appeared a plain, studded with luminous spots. Forty minutes after my departure, I attained an elevation of 2200 fathoms; the thermometer fell three degrees below 0. My balloon dilated considerably as it passed through a cloud, in which the lights lost their brilliancy, and seemed ready to be extinguished. It was as urgent to give vent to the hydrogen gas, dilated to such a degree as to threaten to burst the balloon, as it was interesting to collect some of the air of this region.—Both these operations I performed at once, without difficulty; and the emission of the gas brought me to a milder region.

At 12 o'clock, I was only 600 fathoms from the earth, and heard the barking of dogs. A quarter of an hour afterwards, I lost sight of all the lights on the earth, grew extremely cold, and could no longer perceive the stars, doubtless on account of the clouds.

At one in the morning, the cold still continuing, I was carried to a higher elevation; the hydrogen gas again expanded. About two, I perceived the stars, and saw several meteors dancing about my balloon, but at such a distance, as not to give me any alarm.

At half after two, the day began to dawn with me, and having again descended, I perceived the earth, which I had not before seen since my departure.

At a quarter to three, I heard country people speaking, and remarking the illumination of my balloon. Having asked them, they informed me that I was over the department of L'Aisne.

The sun gradually approaching, afforded me, at half past three, the magnificent spectacle of his rising above an ocean of clouds. The warmth of his rays acting on the balloon, the hydrogen gas again expanded; the atmospheric air became more rarified, while there was nothing to add to the quantity of the counterbalancing weight. The consequence was a new ascension, during which, I was tossed about between Rheims and Chalons, and carried at four o'clock to an elevation of more than 3000 fathoms; there, under a magnificent sky, and a resplendent sun, I experienced a cold of ten degrees. The balloon dilated much more considerably than it had yet done. The temperature was insupportable; tormented by cold, hunger, and a disposition to sleep, I resolved to descend in an oblique direction, which brought me to the ground in the commune of Courmelois, near the banks of the Vesle, five leagues from Rheims, not far from Loges, and 45 leagues from Paris, after a voyage of seven hours and a half.

The air collected 40 minutes after my departure, in a cloud, in which the lights lost their brilliancy, and seemed on the point of going out, presented, on analysis, no remarkable difference from the air taken on the surface of the earth.—There was only a very small additional portion of carbonic acid, but not sufficient to produce any change in the state of my lights. It was nothing but the density of the clouds, ready to be converted into rain, that diminished their brilliancy. Though I was carried, at four o'clock, to the height of more than 3000 fathoms, my head was not so swollen but that I could put on my hat; on the contrary, I felt such a pressure upon the temples and jaws, as to produce pain. The sun, at that elevation, lost none of his resplendence; I never beheld that luminary so brilliant; and the loadstone lost none of its magnetic virtues. Thus falls the system invented by M. Robertson, a few years since, and already discredited by reason: thus the story of swollen heads, of air without oxygen, collected by living beings; of the sun without resplendence; of the loadstone without virtue; of matter without gravity; of the moon the colour of blood; and of all the wonderful things invented by the fancy Aëronaut, can, in future, find a place only in the wretched rhapsodies of the celebrated Kotzebue. GARNERIN.

119. *The Paraphraſe of an anonymous Greek Writer (hitherto publiſhed under the Name of* Andronicus Rhodius), *on the* Nichomachean *Ethics of* Ariſtotle. *Tranſlated from the* Greek, *by* William Bridgman, *F. L. S.*

THIS Paraphraſe has generally been attributed to Andronicus Rhodius, an eminent peripatetic philoſopher, and a contemporary of Cicero; but the learned Tranſlator thinks that this account is deficient in credibility, and examines, with much acuteneſs, the authorities *pro* and *con*. The earlieſt edition, that of Heinſius, he obſerves, is without a name. It was printed in quarto, 1607; but the ſecond, publiſhed in 1617, to which is affixed a ſmall treatiſe on the Paſſions, attributes it to Andronicus. Salmaſius, in his notes on Simplicius, conjectures that we are indebted for it to ſome much later writer; and he gives at leaſt one reaſon, from internal evidence, which ſeems to confirm his opinion, or to render it probable, for it is too late to attain certainty in ſuch a caſe. Naudæus, in Bibliograph. Polit. thinks that this Paraphraſe is to be attributed to Olympiodorus, one of the moſt celebrated interpreters of Ariſtotle, who lived in the ſixth century; but Mr. Bridgman is inclined to think, with Fabricius, that the author, whoever he was, is even more recent than Olympiodorus.

"For there was one Andronicus Calliſtus, a peripatetic philoſopher, in the time of Gregory Palæologus (the XVth century), to whom an epiſtle of his is extant among the MSS. of the French King, as we are informed by Labbe, in his Catalogue of MSS. p. 98. Labbe alſo notices two other epiſtles to Andronicus Calliſtus, one of Nicolaus Secundinus, and another of Cardinal Beſſarion, under whoſe auſpices and roof this philoſopher proſecuted his ſtudies. He alſo mentions the following works of this ſame Andronicus, viz. *De Phyſica Scientia et Fortuna*, Phyſical Diviſions of the ſame, and a Treatiſe (περὶ παθῶν) on the Paſſions; the latter of which David Hoeſchelius firſt publiſhed in 1593, 8vo, under the name of Andronicus Rhodius, from two MSS. one of which he received from Marguinius, and the other was ſent to Sylburgius, from Spain, by Andrew Schottus; and which, as we have already obſerved, Heinſius added to his ſecond edition of the Paraphraſe on the Nicomachean Ethics."

Such is Mr. Bridgman's opinion, which is at leaſt ingenious. He candidly ſtates, however, that Meurſius, Reineſius, and Voſſius, aſcribe the Paraphraſe to Andronicus of Rhodes; Voſſius only giving the Treatiſe on the Paſſions to another Andronicus, not ſo antient as the Rhodian. He alſo ſtates, that, according to the authority of Plutarch, Porphery, and Boethius, Andronicus Rhodius firſt arranged the writings of Ariſtotle and Theophraſtus, and publiſhed them with Indexes, as amended by Tyrannion the grammarian. Aulus Gellius alſo informs us that this ſame Andronicus was an author; and it ſeems certain, from the teſtimony of Simplicius, who quotes him in his Commentaries on the Phyſics and Categories of Ariſtotle, that a Paraphraſe on both theſe treatiſes formed a part of his works. "Hence," ſays Mr. Bridgman, "there is ſome probability, that, notwithſtanding the preceding objections, this work alſo is an offspring of his genius."

The identity of the Paraphraſt, however, is of much leſs conſequence than the value of the work itſelf, which may be deemed *curious*, as affording an illuſtration of Ariſtotle's Ethics; but how far his Ethics, or any illuſtration of them, can recommend them to the philoſophers and moraliſts of the preſent day, is a queſtion, in the ſolution of which we are afraid we ſhall have the misfortune to differ from the learned Tranſlator. Mr. Bridgman has executed his part well; but it is impoſſible, by any legitimate tranſlation, to make that perſpicuous which the Author has left obſcure; and, if we may judge from this ſpecimen, either our language is inadequate to the ideas of the Paraphraſt, or the Paraphraſt and his great maſter, the Stagirite, are incapable of rendering their opinions familiar to the common underſtanding.

Mr. Bridgman decides, and that peremptorily, that this work contains "the moſt ſcientific and perfect Syſtem of Morality hitherto deviſed by the mind of man." But in this we differ from him *in toto*. He qualifies this opinion, however, ſo far that perhaps there may not be an eſſential difference between us; for he does not mean "to propoſe this as the *ſole* guide for the regulation of moral conduct;" which

we

we ſhould certainly be inclined to do if we thought it "the moſt ſcientific and *perfect* Syſtem of Morality hitherto deviſed by the mind of man." Neither, he tells us, would he be thought deſirous of ſubſtituting this ſyſtem for that of the GOSPEL, "whoſe precepts, beſides being accompanied with the moſt gracious promiſes of reward in a future life, have always promoted the temporal intereſts of mankind in proportion as they have been unperverted-ly practiſed." All this is true; and we are happy to think that the morality of the Goſpel is in no kind of danger from a ſubſtitute like the preſent, even if it were attempted; for, however men may practiſe what they read, we know that they will read what they can underſtand, in preference to what they cannot underſtand.

Mr. Bridgman conſiders the work before us as "no leſs faithful than elegant, and no leſs *perſpicuous* than faithful." But it appears to us ſo much the oppoſite to all that is called perſpicuous, that we muſt allow Mr. Bridgman the full advantage of his own explanation on this head before we proceed to prove our own opinion by a ſpecimen or two.

At the concluſion of the Preface Mr. Bridgman ſays, "Fully admitting its perſpicuity, we muſt at the ſame time add, by way of caution to the Reader, that the very nature of the ſubject, and the ſcientific manner in which it is delivered, demand an attentive peruſal, and that it can be underſtood by thoſe alone who make it a ſtudy. This indeed is abſolutely neceſſary to the comprehenſion of every ſcientific treatiſe, and cannot fairly be imputed as a fault to the Paraphraſe (and we hope not to the Tranſlation), but to the peculiarity of the original work itſelf, which, like the greater part of the writings of the Stagirite, is characterized by pregnant brevity of diction, and by the vaſt and uncommon profundity of his conceptions, which are ſo intimately connected with the diction that any innovation in the ſtyle muſt infallibly injure the ſenſe."

Our firſt ſpecimen ſhall be a ſhort one, from Chapter XIV. in which the Paraphraſt gives the following definition of Felicity: "Goods, having a three-fold diviſion; ſome are ſaid to belong to externals, others to the ſoul, and others to the body; and all men aſſert, that the goods pertaining to the ſoul are the moſt principal and eſpecial goods; but we call the goods pertaining to the ſoul *pſychical* actions and energies. The pſychical actions and energies, therefore, that are good, are the moſt principal and eſpecial goods: and hence the moſt principal and eſpecial good conſiſts in a *boniform* pſychical energy; but this is Felicity. Felicity, therefore, is the energy of the ſoul according to virtue; and this definition is conformable to antient opinion, and acknowledged by philoſophers."—Now, let any Reader "make a ſtudy" of this paſſage; and when he thinks he underſtands it, let him ſay how much wiſer he is than before, and in what conſiſts "the vaſt and uncommon profundity" of ſuch a paſſage.

The title of Chapter VI. of Book V. is, that "Retaliation is not a ſpecies of juſtice, unleſs the retaliation be proportional." This propoſition will readily be allowed by every well-informed mind; it fortunately requires little ſtudy; but what mind will be more enlightened by the following illuſtration of it?

P. 186. "Remunerations and communications are certain communions; but communions belong to things of which we have need, ſince every one endeavours to partake of that which he wants. We have need, however, of things diſſimilar. For no one is in want of himſelf, or of the things belonging to himſelf, or of thoſe which he is able to procure; but ſuch as he neither has, nor is able to procure, of theſe he endeavours to become a partaker from his neighbour. For the ſhoe-maker has not need of a ſhoe-maker, neither has the phyſician of a phyſician; but each mutually ſtands in need of the other. Hence it is evident that favours belong to things diſſimilar. Remunerations and communications, therefore, are not the ſame; but in order that they may ſubſiſt according to the juſt, equality according to the proportional muſt be adopted. For a ſhoe-maker will give a ſhoe to an architect; but he will receive from him ſuch things as contribute to a houſe, proportionally to the favour. A phyſician alſo will give ſome things to a huſbandman, but receive others from him according to proportion; ſince it happens that the work of the one is more honourable than that of the other. For the ſhoe-maker does not give the architect a pair of ſhoes for a houſe;

houſe; but adds as much, by way of retribution, as may compenſate the loſs ſuſtained by the architect in building the houſe. Were it otherwiſe, the contracts would be unequal, and the favours anomalous. It is neceſſary, therefore, that equality ſhould be preſerved in favours; but, nevertheleſs, according to that proportion which a diametrical conjunction effects; for a diameter is a conjoined right line, extending from one angle of a parallelogram to the oppoſite angle. Let there be four terms in the form of a ſquare; viz. the architect, the ſhoe-maker, a ſhoe, and a houſe. Place the architect at A, the ſhoe-maker at C, the houſe at B, and the ſhoe at D. Since, therefore, the ſhoe is placed under the ſhoemaker, as D under C, and the houſe under the architect, as B under A, the ſhoe-maker, in mutual communications, will be conjoined with the architect, as A is conjoined with D; but the ſhoe-maker to the houſe, as C with B; and thus there will be a diametrical communication; not indeed according to the ſame things, but according to ſuch as are proportional."

We have ſcarcely patience to finiſh this extract, without ſtopping to aſk any reader, whether architect, ſhoemaker, or cobler, what he has learned, or what can poſſibly be learnt, from ſuch puerile traſh as this? Of what materials can the mind of an architect or a ſhoe-maker be compoſed, if it is neceſſary to form a diagram in order to prove that a pair of ſhoes is not worth a houſe, and that, after the ſhoe-maker has given the architect a pair of ſhoes, he muſt add ſomething more for building a houſe? This, every Reader will ſay, is egregious trifling with common ſenſe, and with the language of common ſenſe. It is borrowing the terms of ſcience to make that perplexing and unintelligible which was before level to the meaneſt underſtanding. Yet of ſuch trifling we might exhibit an hundred more proofs from this Syſtem of Ethics. But the above may be ſufficient to juſtify the liberty we have taken in differing from the learned Tranſlator. And we may add, what the Reader has perhaps already diſcovered from theſe few ſpecimens, that the language of this tranſlation is not according to the Engliſh idiom or conſtruction. The Tranſlator, in his anxiety to be faithful, or rather in his fear leſt his Author ſhould ſuffer by his labours, has, in many parts, given us a ſomething which is certainly not Greek, and yet is not Engliſh. In other caſes, words are introduced, for the firſt time, that are Greek in every thing but the terminations; and other words, really Engliſh, are uſed in a ſenſe ſo unuſual as to be unintelligible to the mere Engliſh Reader, for whoſe ſake, however, this Tranſlation muſt have been executed.

Once more, to corroborate our opinion of the *utility* of Ariſtotle's Ethics, as paraphraſed by Andronicus, we ſhall copy a few ſentences from Book V. Chapter VIII. the title of which is, "In what manner a man may act unjuſtly, and ſtill not be unjuſt." This is one of thoſe paradoxical titles which are frequently prefixed to the chapters of this work, but which end in a quibble, or ſomething more weak, when the Paraphraſt pretends to make them familiar. In the preſent caſe he thus explains himſelf:

"We will ſhew that certain things may be done unjuſtly, and ſtill not be unjuſt; as, for inſtance, a man may ſteal, or commit adultery, and yet be neither a thief nor an adulterer. For, if any one ſhould ſteal a ſword from a maniack, leſt he ſhould wound himſelf, ſuch a one ſteals indeed, but nevertheleſs is not a thief. So alſo if any one commits adultery for the purpoſe of enriching himſelf, he commits the crime indeed, but ſtill is not an adulterer, but a lover of riches. If, alſo, a phyſician ſhould deceive a ſick perſon, in order to preſerve him, he deceives, yet he is not a deceiver. It is manifeſt, therefore, that certain things may be done unjuſtly, and yet not be unjuſt according to that particular injuſtice, the work of which he accompliſhes."

From this paſſage it is evident that the Paraphraſt is puzzling himſelf by confounding *actions* with *motives*, and, what is worſe, bad actions with good ones. The taking of a ſword from a maniack, no human being, except perhaps the maniack himſelf, would call *ſtealing*. With reſpect to the adulterer, it is ſomething worſe than quibbling to ſay that he is *not* an adulterer becauſe he committed the crime to enrich himſelf. As to the caſe of the phyſician, it has no bearing upon the argument. But if ſuch reaſoning as this is to be adopted in any Syſtem of Ethics, we ſhould have no crimes at all. The adulterer would only be a

lover

lover of beauty; the murderer would be only a jealous man, or fond of riches, or given to revenge. But it is unneceſſary to purſue the ſubject any farther, or to ſhew that ſuch quibbling, where it is underſtood, muſt appear ridiculous, and where it is adopted muſt be hurtful.

The writings of Ariſtotle juſtly procured him, for many centuries, the reputation of one of the wiſeſt philoſophers of antiquity; but no philoſopher of antiquity has been able to ſtand againſt the ſuperior light and knowledge of the laſt two centuries. As a critic, in his Poetics, Ariſtotle muſt ever remain unrivaled. He is indeed in Criticiſm what Homer is in Poetry; but his Philoſophy, it is, we believe, univerſally acknowledged, is the philoſophy of words rather than of things. To revive it now would be compelling the human mind to a retrograde motion, and driving it into the darkneſs of the darkeſt times. It is acknowledged, no leſs univerſally, that the ſtudy of his writings tends more to perplex the underſtanding with ſubtle diſtinctions than to enlighten it with real knowledge; and we may confidently add, that if any perſon queſtions this deciſion, his doubts may be very ſpeedily relieved by a peruſal of the work before us.

120. *Treatiſes on Religious and Scriptural Subjects. By the late* Robert Holmes, *D. D. Dean of* Winchester. Oxford, *at the Univerſity Preſs*, 1806.

BY an Advertiſement prefixed to this volume we are informed that the Treatiſes which it contains have now been republiſhed in compliance with the will of the late learned and lamented Editor of the Collations of the Septuagint Verſion. A moſt numerous and highly-reſpectable Liſt of Subſcribers, whoſe names are prefixed to the volume, affords ample teſtimony of the reſpect with which the memory of the Author is ſtill cheriſhed by perſons beſt qualified duly to appreciate his worth, as well as of that regret which has been ſo generally felt on account of his death, and the conſequent interruption of the great work to which his life was entirely devoted. So ſtrong and deciſive a teſtimony is indeed not leſs honourable to the liberality of thoſe by whom it has thus publicly been borne, than it muſt be conſolatory to the feelings of his friends, who, in the narrow circle of domeſtic life, ſtill find ſuch ample reaſon to deplore his loſs.

As the ſeveral Treatiſes contained in this volume have already been ſubmitted to the Publick at different periods, and therefore are probably well known to many of our Readers, it can ſcarcely be neceſſary for us, in giving an account of them, to enter much into detail. A ſhort and general ſtatement may ſuffice.

Theſe Treatiſes then are Eight in number. The Firſt is intituled, "Of the Principle of Religion;" in which it is the deſign of the Author, as he himſelf expreſſes it, "to fix the characteriſtical Principle of Religion," whether of Love or of Fear; and to ſhew upon what preciſe view of the Divine Being it was at different times founded; that is to ſay, before and after the Fall of Man; during the Patriarchal Ages, both by thoſe who continued to cheriſh, and thoſe who had loſt, or rejected, the Light of Divine Revelation; and under the Moſaic and Chriſtian Diſpenſations reſpectively. Under which latter Inſtitution "Religion upon earth proceeds on the ſame fundamental principle, and on the ſame endearing view of the Divine Being, upon which the Religion of the Bleſſed in Heaven will alſo proceed."—The Second Treatiſe, "On the Facts of Revelation," was written by the Author during his confinement under a ſerious illneſs, "when diſabled, for a time, from purſuing thoſe occupations which muſt otherwiſe have engroſſed his attention;" and was publiſhed ſeparately, in the year 1801, under the title of "A Manual of Reflections on the Facts of Revelation."—The Third treats of "the Angelical Meſſage to the Virgin Mary," announcing the Birth of the future Saviour of Mankind.—The Fourth, which is the longeſt, and, we think, the moſt important of theſe Treatiſes, diſcuſſes "the Prophecies and Teſtimony of John the Baptiſt, and the parallel Prophecies of Jeſus Chriſt." The matter which it contains originally appeared in the form of Sermons preached before the Univerſity of Oxford, at the Bampton Lecture, in the year 1782. It was caſt into its preſent form by the Author himſelf, and is now "reprinted with ſuch alterations and corrections as had been made by him in a copy which he left prepared for

for the press." These alterations and corrections seem indeed to be of considerable value. The general design of the Author is rendered more perspicuous; and the scope and tendency of his several arguments become more evident, in consequence of the judicious division of the Treatise into distinct parts and sections. And the language of the whole has evidently received very considerable improvement, in point of clearness, correctness, and precision.—The Fifth Treatise is divided into two parts; the first of which is intituled, "On the Premial Principle of Redemption;" and the second, "On the Judicial Principle of Redemption."—The Sixth treats of the Resurrection of Christ, and of the future Resurrection of the human Body, as inferred from that of Christ, and exemplified by Scriptural Cases. It was published together with the First, Third, and Fifth of these Treatises, which we have already noticed, and also the Eighth and last (being a Discourse on Humility, from Galatians v. 26), in one small volume, octavo, in the year 1788. It now remains for us only to notice the Seventh of these Treatises, which is also a Discourse, on Philippians iii. 21, wherein the Author deduces the Resurrection of the Body from the Resurrection of Christ, and illustrates it from his Transfiguration. This, we believe, was his first public Theological Composition. It was preached before the University of Oxford in the year 1777 (not 1787, as it is incorrectly stated, by an error of the press, no doubt, in the Advertisement prefixed to this volume), and was published in quarto that same year, in consequence of the urgent solicitations of one of his hearers, conveyed to him in an anonymous letter, which was understood to have been written by the late learned Dr. Benjamin Wheeler, afterwards canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Theology. Be this, however, as it may; the Sermon is unquestionably distinguished for much new and ingenious illustration, happily thrown out on a subject of transcendant importance indeed, but so often and so fully discussed as to leave, even to the most vigorous and reflecting mind, but little well-grounded hope of producing arguments which combine originality of thought with sound and orthodox belief.

We cannot take our leave of this last publication under the name of the learned Editor of the Septuagint Collations without correcting an erroneous, or, to speak more properly, without supplying a defective statement which we inadvertently made in vol. LXXVI. p. 729. We there stated, that, "upon the decease of Dr. Holmes, the whole concern had become the property of the University, who had made a handsome compensation to his widow for all the copies," &c. This imperfect statement, we fear, may have tended to convey an idea that the widow of the learned Editor, on adjusting the balance of the account with the Delegates of the Clarendon Press, was entitled to receive, and did actually receive, a considerable sum of money for the purchase of the remaining copies of the Pentateuch, and of the Book of Daniel, which, it is well known, comprise the whole of the work which has yet been published. We lament, however, to learn, from indisputable authority, that, on adjusting this account, according to the terms of the compact originally made between the Delegates and Dr. Holmes, after deducting the full amount of all subscriptions received for the first volume, together with a proportional sum for the Book of Daniel, and after allowing also the full value of all the remaining copies of these parts of the work, a balance was still found to be due, on the Collation and Publication Accounts jointly taken, amounting to the sum of 254l. 11s. 10d.; which sum was accordingly paid by Dr. Holmes's Executors. It is indeed a melancholy reflection for all the parties concerned, that, liberal as the contributions to the publication of this work have undoubtedly been, on the part of those whose names appear in the List of Subscribers, yet so enormous have been the necessary and unavoidable expences of the undertaking, that the printing of the Pentateuch only, together with the Book of Daniel, has very nearly exhausted the total amount of subscriptions received for the publication of the whole Old Testament. So embarrassing was the situation in which (without very great additional assistance from the Publick, much greater indeed than could rationally be expected) the learned and laborious Editor, had his life been prolonged, must shortly have been

been placed, with reſpect to this important work! And ſo ſcanty alſo are the pecuniary aids with which the Delegates of the Clarendon Preſs have now to proceed in editing the Three remaining Volumes of a Publication of ſuch unequaled magnitude and expence!

In ſpite, however, of theſe diſcouraging circumſtances, we learn, with much ſatisfaction, that the Delegates have never loſt ſight, for a moment, of this important buſineſs; but that, on the contrary, every arrangement in their power has actually been made for reſuming the Publication of the Collations, with as much expedition as may be, conſiſtently with their other engagements; ſo that, in conſequence of theſe arrangements, the printing of the work, it is hoped, will very ſoon be recommenced, under the care of a Gentleman who is known to be well qualified to conduct ſo arduous and laborious an undertaking.

121. *A Letter to the Freeholders of the County of* Huntingdon. *By* Edward Maltby, *D. D. Vicar of* Buckden, &c.

DR. M. made a ſpeech from the huſtings on the day of the laſt election, May 18, in defence of Lord Proby, againſt Mr. Fellowes, a new candidate, who offered himſelf on the ſupport of the Houſe of Montague, in oppoſition to the late Adminiſtration and his own independence; which three reaſons were examined by the Doctor, who vindicated the elective franchiſe of the Freeholders, and the independence of the County, againſt a Noble Lord, who, already poſſeſſed of influence enough to carry three repreſentatives out of the four the County ſent to Parliament, not ſatisfied with the ſhare he had obtained, wanted to engroſs the whole. An anonymous Anſwer was publiſhed to this Speech, ſuppoſed by a celebrated writer, who had, on former occaſions, warmly eſpouſed the intereſt of the Houſe of Montague, and had been well rewarded by them with eccleſiaſtical patronage; which Anſwer provoked this Letter, in which the Doctor ſhews that no oppoſition was raiſed by the Freeholders; Lord Proby was the fitting member; and, "in endeavouring to procure his re-election, they acted in conformity with the voice of the County, unanimouſly expreſſed no longer ago than in November laſt; and expreſſed in complete uniſon, as we all conceived, with the wiſhes of the Houſe of Montague."

Dr. M. views the queſtion of Politicks in a different light from his opponents. He is of opinion, that the late Adminiſtration, ſo far from endangering the Conſtitution, were its enlightened and diſintereſted ſupporters; and if the foundations of our happy Church Eſtabliſhment have been rendered inſecure, it has been by thoſe men who have cloathed their ſelfiſh and ambitious purpoſes in the garb of Religion; who have laboured to diſunite the various claſſes of their fellow-ſubjects, to the end that they might take advantage of the diſtraction that enſued, and ſeat themſelves more firmly on the pinnacle of power. The Catholic Queſtion, as it is called, had no connexion whatever with the removal of the late Adminiſtration. So far from imagining that any harm was likely to ariſe from the proviſions of Lord Howick's Bill, it appeared, on the contrary, to ſtrengthen the bulwarks of the Church, by providing it a greater body of defenders, more warm in its cauſe in proportion to the confidence beſtowed upon them, and at the ſame time more anxious to approve themſelves worthy of thoſe rewards which the King had at length the power of beſtowing upon tried Loyalty and Courage. "I may be allowed," ſays the Doctor, "in the moſt reſpectful manner to expreſs my diſſent from the conſtruction which has been put upon the Coronation Oath. The King, at his coronation, ſwears to maintain the rights and privileges of the Proteſtant Church. Surely, this muſt mean the Proteſtant Church ſecured and guarded by thoſe ſanctions which the wiſdom of the Legiſlature may, from time to time, deem neceſſary to its ſafety. Human laws are, in their nature, variable, ſubject to ſuch modifications as a change of times and of circumſtances may render expedient. Whatever meaſure thus receives the ſanction of the three Branches of the Legiſlature, in order to the general good, cannot but be conſidered as ſtrictly conformable to the letter as well as the ſpirit of the Oath ſolemnly taken by the Sovereign, when he publicly aſſumes the reins of government. If the meaſure of Lord Howick had been altogether *new* in its principle, and yet been conſidered as tending to the public good, it could not be deemed an infringement upon the

the ſanction of an Oath, the terms of which were framed with no other view than that of promoting the benefit of the State. Still leſs does it appear to me that the meaſure lately propoſed can be liable to this objection, after the various conceſſions made in this very reign to Iriſh Catholicks, and after the deciſive encouragement which has been given to foreigners of that perſuaſion, when the Catholic Religion has been formally eſtabliſhed in Canada, and when the Conſtitution given to Corſica upon its annexation to the Britiſh Crown, expreſſly declared that the Chriſtian *Catholic Apoſtolic Roman* Religion, *in all its Evangelical purity*, ſhall be the *only National Religion in Corſica.*" (pp. 20, 21.)—"Suppoſing, however, for a moment, that the meaſure ſo often alluded to had been pregnant with the danger which ſome have ſuppoſed (and which I am ready to allow ſome honeſt and conſcientious men have ſuppoſed), yet no reaſon can be aſſigned for the outcry which has been raiſed, and for the alarm which it is to be feared has been more frequently feared than felt. *The meaſure itſelf was withdrawn in reſpectful deference to the feelings of the Sovereign; nor did its proviſions become a ſubject of debate in either Houſe of Parliament*" (p. 32.)

"Influenced by no perſonal conſiderations, and attached to no deſcription of public men, otherwiſe than by the obſervations I am enabled to make upon their public conduct, I will ſtill purſue, reſolutely and fearleſſly, the great principle which originally induced me to feel an intereſt in the late conteſt. That principle, I need not remind you, is your Independence, as well as my own; the principle upon which our liberty is founded, and with it the happy Conſtitution we are permitted to enjoy. Be aſſured, Gentlemen, if that principle becomes obliterated from the minds of any large portion of Britiſh Electors, the reſpectability of Parliament will be loſt, our liberty muſt be endangered, and our conſtitution then ſink into utter and irremediable ruin." (p. 86.)

122. *The Warning Voice. In a Letter to Mr.* Whitbread, *on the dangerous Tendency of his Plan of General Education.*

THIS Letter is dated High Holborn, N° 204, ſigned by William Randall, and dedicated to the Earl of Romney, whoſe tenant the author had been, but from a great farm "hurled down to the condition of a common labourer, but with educated wants which the peaſant's ſervices neither need nor can ſupply." . . . "See, Sir," ſays he to Mr. Whitbread, "where your refinements are carrying you—are we, in future, to have a ſteam-engine erected on every farm, and the buſineſs of huſbandry, like yours of the brew-houſe, done excluſively with machinery?" And to Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. in a poſtſcript, "I ſubmit it, Sir Francis, that it is too much for your ſervants to withhold my MS. which I had no other means of replacing but from memory." Mr. R. recites his diſtreſſes and ſchemes; and concludes, "I have indeed at length ſucceeded in eſtabliſhing a conſiderable trade [as a ſhoe-maker]; but here I am continually in the hands of a ſet of miſcreants, who, for *pecuniary aſſiſtance, fleece me of my profits.*" (p. 19.) The object of his preſent correſpondence is, to procure a fund for the relief of that invaluable claſs, the middle claſs of ſociety, inſtead of ſupporting *Agriculturiſts* in their dangerous ſchemes of incloſure, till there is ſcarce a heath or an acre of common left in the kingdom, and the race of labouring farmers all nearly extinct, by the landed intereſt adding farm to farm; and tradeſmen, by the aid of an immenſe circulation of paper, have followed in the ſame ſteps, till it is nearly impoſſible for a mere induſtrious man to preſerve his rank in ſociety. Mr. Whitbread "brings forward a meaſure which can only ſhew the poor more effectually the wretchedneſs of their ſituation, and make the beſt-gifted and moſt enterpriſing of the community moſt exceedingly diſſatisfied with his lot, without any chance of mending it." (p. 15.)

123. *The Epics of the Ton; or, The Glories of the Great World: A Poem, in Two Books; with Notes and Illuſtrations. The Second Edition, with conſiderable Additions.*

WITH honeſt indignation, and in not inelegant ſtrains, this imitator of "The Purſuits of Literature" aſſails the follies and the vices of the Great. Dividing his ſubject into two books, the "Female" and the "Male," the firſt portrait will readily be recognized:

"While round the courſe, or through the ſhining Steine,
Train'd to her ſide a p——y prize is ſeen

To

To catch, with smiles, her glances as they fly,
And search for lustre in her hollow'd eye—
Still crowds will gaze, still Brighthelmstone will shout,
Still titled ladies throng her envied rout:
By sires who kneel before the Rising Sun,
By mothers who no shame for Courts would shun,
Still blooming daughters to her levees led,
Shall learn betimes to stain the marriage-bed."

This want of all decorum naturally leads to the following apostrophe:

"O Britain's Queen! accept the tribute due
To Virtue, Honour, Modesty, and You:
Though this loose Age, by French example wise,
The sacred rites of wedded love despise;
Though matrons shine, when lost their honest name, [dame;
And with th' adult'rer proudly flaunts the
Yet *Her* I honour, to whose single court
Chaste maids may still without a blush resort; [unknown,
Even if the lewd should come, they come
And Vice itself must here its name disown!"

Not to give offence, by copying characters which may be thought severe, or others that might be deemed partially civil; let that of a deceased Lady of the first Quality appear as a short specimen of this entertaining satire.

After the mention of some of the brightest Ornaments of the Ton, the Poet proceeds:

"Such Moons may shine, when thy bright Sun is down, [town!
O born to grace the vale, and gild the
On Chiswick's banks a flower that woos the sight, [light.
In London's throngs a dazzling blaze of
"No servile Rhymester now begins the lay,
And sings, like Tom, for favour or for pay;
No rich rewards come glitt'ring from the tomb, [gloom*.
No gaping flatt'rers seek to pierce its
Hadst thou still bask'd the wing in Fashion's beam, [dream;
The Muse had flapp'd thee in thy golden
Or sung a second to some yelping cur,
And raked for gold, perhaps, the dirt† of S—r; [kind,
Or wept that virtues, form'd to bless mankind,
Should lose the kernel, and retain the rind;
That a heart, warm with charity and love,
A prey to sycophants and knaves should prove; [lost,
That Nature's softest feelings should be
Amidst the waves of whirling Folly tost;
Keen though they were to sorrow or delight, [height‡;
And sweetly warbled from the Alpine
That talents dear to Genius, mark'd for fame, [game;
Should still be wasted at the midnight
Or rack'd, next day, to find some new supply,
And bilk a tradesman with a shew to buy;
That she, of softness, past her sex, possess'd,
Felt the mad passions of the gamester's breast;
Or, urg'd by faction midst the rabble trife,
Should kiss a greasy butcher with a bribe§;

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* "It is rather mortifying to the love of posthumous fame, to observe how much more a person of great celebrity in the fashionable world is greeted with complimentary poems while alive than by elegies after death. A Nelson, whose praises every one is for a season ready to hear; or a Pitt, who has left behind him a Party that may yet be in power, is indeed more fortunate, and bespattered with nauseous applauses in many thousand hobbling couplets. But the unhappy Fashionables, when laid in the dust, are seldom capable of producing more than a single Della Cruscan sonnet in a news-paper. For the benefit and warning of my readers of this class, it may not be unseasonable to mention an anecdote of the Earl of Shrewsbury, a famous courtier in the days of Queen Elizabeth. He had, in his life-time, erected his own tomb, and caused a long inscription, containing a summary of all his transactions, to be engraved upon it, omitting only the date of his death, which it was impossible for him to divine. So well did this courtier understand mankind, that he foretold his heirs would neglect to make even this small addition to the inscription; and so it happened; for the space which should contain the date of his death remains a blank to this day!"

† "A report was industriously circulated that this mawkish piece of would-be scandal had actually killed the illustrious personage it attempted to expose. Surely her thread of life must have been reduced to a single hair, if the flap of this moth's wing could snap it asunder! But the report had the desired effect; and several editions of this apology for a novel were sold off on the strength of an imaginary lady-slaughter!"

‡ "Re-echoed from the harp of Delille, those strains have rendered the genius of their author not less known and admired on the Continent than at home."

§ "It was certainly an ingenious device, to heighten the value of a guinea, to place it between the ruby lips of a lady of high fashion, and thus let it drop, in the act of kissing, into the liquorish mouth of the chuckling voter. The gentlemen of Newport market like it hugely, and would not have been without such a kiss for twenty guineas."

Unskill'd, discretion with her warmth to blend,
Nor lose herself through zeal to serve a friend.
"But, Censure, hush! a sacred silence keep;
Let Loves alone and Graces come to weep;
Let tears sincere her human frailties mourn,
Nor flatt'ring lies hold up her tomb to scorn.
Though forty thousand pounds her image buy *,
And all, that hope from D——n, haste to lie;
Though hireling mourners counterfeit a tear,
And hypocritic coaches crowd her bier;
When envy long is dead, and passion calm,
Her own soft lines shall best her name embalm."

We shall pay our respects to the *Second Book* of "Epies" in our next.

194. Colquhoun's *Treatise on Indigence.*
(Continued from p. 843.)

A BRIEF View is given of the State of Indigence after the Reformation, and previous to the Act of the 43d of Elizabeth; and the great Outlines of that Act explained.

"The legislative regulations which were made previously to the Reformation, for the support of the indigent, and other matters affecting the labouring people, evince a very imperfect knowledge of political œconomy; nor was it discovered, until after a long lapse of years, that the direct interference of the Legislature, in respect to the prices of provisions and labour, was in most instances unnecessary, and generally injurious.

"The suppression of the monasteries, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, left the indigent in England without that eleemosynary resource to which they had been accustomed to look for subsistence either permanent or occasional; while the laws made to restrain idleness and vagrancy are distinguished by a harshness and severity which strongly mark the rude and imperfect state of society at this period.

"The long reign of Elizabeth produced a series of Acts of Parliament for the Improvement of the former Laws respecting the Poor; and various devices were resorted to, for the purpose of compelling the idle to work, and for the punishment of vagrants. At length, in the year 1572, the Legislature, for the first time, found it necessary to authorise a general assessment for the relief of the impotent poor, and to employ the surplus (if any) in setting rogues and vagabonds to work, under the superintendance of overseers. The 18th of Elizabeth authorizes the Justices to provide houses of correction, and materials for the purpose of employing the idle and the dissolute, and of instructing the youth in useful occupations. In the year 1597 various new legislative regulations were made relative to vagrancy and mendicity; and some of the barbarous punishments inflicted on vagrants by Acts passed in this and former reigns were commuted for whipping. The 39th of Elizabeth established most of the provisions which were afterwards re-enacted, with some amendments, in the year 1601, namely, in the 43d year of the same reign; and forms the great features of the System, with respect to the support and management of the poor, which has been acted upon for more than two centuries.

"It was not, therefore, until experience had enlightened the minds of the very able Statesmen of those days, that this System was ultimately matured by a consolidation and an improvement of previous experimental Laws.

"The following are the great outlines of the Act of the 43d of Elizabeth:

"1. Setting the children of the poor to work when their parents cannot maintain them.

"2. Putting poor children out apprentices.

"3. Setting the idle to work.

"4. Purchasing raw materials for that purpose.

"5. Raising, by an assessment, a sum of money for the support of the old, lame, impotent, blind, and such as are unable to work, from infancy or other causes, and to pay for raw materials.

"6. Appointing two overseers, in addition to the churchwardens, to carry the Act into execution.

"7. Authorizing justices to appoint the overseers, and to inspect the proceedings of the parish-officers.

"Nothing can appear more excellent in theory than the System thus established; and had it been strictly carried into effect, the Nation, for the two last centuries, could only have been burthened with the support of *infants, and aged or infirm persons* reduced to a state of indigence from inability to labour. But experience has shewn, that no part of this Statute has been executed, either in its *letter* or *spirit*, save and except the raising of money by assessments, which has been most accurately carried into effect from year to year, until the burthen has increased (as is supposed) from 200,000l. in the

* "Forty busts of this celebrated lady are said to be in a train of execution at a thousand pounds each."

the year 1601 *, when the Act commenced, and when the population of the country was eſtimated at about 5,000,000, to 4,207,961l. on a population amounting to 8,872,980 in the year 1803.

"The facts diſcloſed by the Parliamentary Returns of the Poor in 1776, and in 1783, 4, and 5, and the more recent Returns made in 1803, clearly demonſtrate, that neither the children of the poor able to labour, nor the adults, have been ſet to work to an extent to be uſeful; and that the materials purchaſed, and the work performed, are trifling and inconſiderable, when compared with the number of paupers in the middle ſtages of life, amounting to nearly half a million of individuals who have received relief †. Neither does it appear that poor children have been regularly apprenticed out as the Act directs, ſince multitudes, reduced to a ſtate of indigence, grow up without learning any uſeful trade, who afterwards, in many inſtances, become noxious and criminal members of ſociety.

"It is not, therefore, the Syſtem but the Execution which has proved to be defective; and it is juſtly obſerved by an eminent writer (Judge Blackſtone), 'that the farther all ſubſequent plans for maintaining the poor have departed from the original deſign, the more impracticable and even pernicious thoſe viſionary attempts have proved—nor could any thing ſhort of prophecy have foretold, at the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, that, in conſequence of theſe apparently wiſe regulations, the poor rates would have reached *three millions ſterling*.'

"It has been already obſerved, that many eminent writers of the two laſt centuries violently declaim againſt the conduct of parochial officers appointed to execute the Poor Laws; and impute the whole blame to a claſs of men, who, however well qualified at the beginning, are now, from their rank in ſociety, and often deficient education, unequal to details of ſuch extreme difficulty, more eſpecially under circumſtances where occupations neceſſary for the ſupport of their families not only claim their attention, and often fully employ their time; but where the duty is rendered infinitely more intricate from the complicated machinery introduced by modern Statutes, and alſo from the extenſive and gigantic height to which the labour and expence have riſen in conſequence of the vaſt and rapid increaſe of paupers, without proper legiſlative regulations to meet ſo extraordinary an exigency.

"But much as this important branch of political œconomy engaged the attention of the Legiſlature, and different authors, during the laſt and the preceding century, and much as the evil of vagrancy and mendicity appeared to afflict ſociety; a period of only forty years has elapſed ſince authentic Returns of the Expence of ſupporting and aſſiſting Paupers were brought under the review of Parliament—namely, in the year 1776, which were followed up by ſubſequent Returns in 1783, 1784, and 1785, and, ultimately, by a more general and ſpecific Report in 1803.

"From theſe public documents the following reſults appear:

1. That the money actually expended on paupers from the parochial rates in 1776 was.....£.1,330,804
2. That the average expenditure in 1783, 1784, 1785, was.....2,004,200
3. That the expence applicable to paupers only in 1803 was.....4,267,958

The money, however, raiſed in theſe years by aſſeſſments having included the church and county rates, which have greatly increaſed of late years, the amount conſiderably exceeded the actual ſums expended on the poor; ſince,

in 1776, the actual aſſeſſment in 14,113 pariſhes and places returned amounted to.....£.1,720,816
In 1783, 1784, 1785, the actual aſſeſſment in 14,240 pariſhes and places returned amounted, on an average, to.....2,167,749

In

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* "There is no authentic record of the amount of the aſſeſſments at this period; but there are ſtrong grounds to preſume that they did not exceed, nor even extend quite to 200,000l."

† "In 1803 the number of paupers relieved in pariſhes and parochial places ſtood as follows:

Out of work-houſes:	
Adults relieved permanently.....	336,199
Paupers relieved occaſionally, beſides 104,052 vagrants.....	305,899
Children relieved permanently under 5 years.....	120,236
Children relieved permanently from 5 to 14 years.....	194,914
	315,150
In work-houſes, including their children.....	83,468
Total....	1,040,716

In 1803 the actual assessment in 14,611 parishes and places returned amounted to.....£.5,348,205*
making an average of 4s. 3½d. on the assessed rental, and about 3s. 4d. in the pound on the rack rent of the kingdom; which, by Returns from the Tax-office in the year ending 5th of April 1804, appeared to amount, on 27,334,400 statute acres, including houses and all real property in England and Wales, to £.34,000,000
And if to this sum be added the mines and canals, and an allowance for deficiencies (see Parliamentary Returns of the Poor), an addition may be fairly made of..... 4,000,000

Making the total income from real property, including mines and canals, extend to..... 38,000,000
On this rental therefore (if fairly assessed) the Parochial Rates of 1803 would amount to about 2s. 10d. in the pound."

In the next chapter Mr. C. says,

"Indigence is generally disclosed to the Publick in the garb of vagrancy and mendicity. Vagrancy has afflicted every part of civilized Europe for many centuries; and it has already appeared that in England this offence was, at different periods, punished with a severity very shocking and barbarous†; and the punishment in early times, as well as at the present period, is often rendered extremely harsh and cruel from the difficulty which occurs in distinguishing *culpable* from *innocent* vagrancy. Whether the vagrant becomes a beggar from habits of idleness, laziness, or sloth, or is driven into the streets and highways from sudden misfortune, from sickness, from the loss of a husband, a father, and other casualties, leaving a helpless widow with a numerous family of children crying for food, without the means of procuring it; living at a distance perhaps from the parish settlement, or without any parish upon which a legal claim can be made, and receiving, at any rate, only the scanty allowance made in such cases, which barely compasses the object of paying the weekly rent of a miserable lodging; such cases of *innocent vagrancy*, arising from this and other causes, do most frequently occur, particularly in large cities, and will continue as long as society exists in a state of civilization. But the Laws make no distinction — *innocent* and *culpable* vagrancy are confounded together, and the *virtuous* and *vicious* mendicant are subject to the same punishment. Hence it is that so many difficulties occur in the execution of this branch of police."

After enumerating the imperfections of the Vagrant Act 17 Geo. II. and its inaccuracy in defining the offences; Mr. C. is of opinion, that, "instead of imprisonment,"

"It would be preferable to define this offence more accurately, and better adapted to the present state of society, and to adjudge the labour and service of the offenders (being able to work) to such persons as will contract for it for a limited time, giving them the same authority to detain them as a master has over his apprentice; and also the same privileges as are allowed to apprentices, to complain, in their turn, if they are improperly treated, so as to obtain redress from magistrates?

"In a country like England, where great works are constantly carrying on, in *cutting canals, embankments, mines*, and on various rude manufactures, and even where the means of employment exist for female vagrants under the power of coercion, it is presumed that persons would be found desirous not only of maintaining such vagrants who were able to work, but also of allowing a small sum for cloathing, for the benefit of their labour. Nothing so effectually corrupts the morals of slight offenders as *imprisonment*; it debases their minds, and prepares them for the commission of higher and more atrocious offences.

"In

* Of this sum, 1,034,105l. 13s. 2½d. were expended in Church and County Rates, comprising "the Coroner's expences; building and repairing prisons and houses of correction; salaries of gaolers and turnkeys, &c.; expence of supporting and removing prisoners and vagrants; allowances to prosecutors and witnesses in criminal proceedings, where the parties are poor; expences of holding the sessions; law charges; and, latterly, the allowances to the wives and families of principals and substitutes serving in the Militia; removing the baggage of soldiers on a march; returns of the price of corn; and other charges connected with civil and military police."

† Here Mr. C. epitomises an infinite number of Statutes on the subject, from 1383 to 1792; each adding something to the severity of the former laws; and remarks that, "in legislating upon any penal offence in a free country, it is of importance to consult the feelings of the people. If the public mind shall be impressed with an idea that the punishment is too severe for the offence, it is difficult, nay impossible, to carry the law effectually into execution."

"In all cafes where certain claffes of people follow idle employments, which are in themfelves amufing to the lower orders of the people, fuch as *ballad-fingers* and *minftrels*, fince they cannot be fuppreffed, they might be greatly reduced by licenfing a certain number under peculiar and fevere reftrictions. The laws relative to hawkers and pedlars are at prefent extremely defective; and hence exceffive abufes have crept in, which, by means of different claffes of licences, would prevent much idlenefs and fraud.

"Every individual born in this country, or who has acquired a legal fettlement, has a right to be maintained, as in the character of a pauper, at the public expence; and under this right (with the exception of perhaps one in fifty), he is maintained in idlenefs. In this view, the condition of a common beggar is more eftimable, in his own eyes, than that of a pauper, fince, having an option, he would otherwife become a *pauper*; and hence it is that beggars, who follow mendicity as a trade, are averfe to that coercion, and the rifk of performing at leaft *fome labour* which may be required in houfes of induftry.

"The mifchiefs attached to mendicity have, in all countries, been confidered as very grievous. Begging is a fpecies of extortion to which the tender-hearted are chiefly expofed. Difguft may indeed exift where there is no fympathy, which is generally relieved by giving alms. The numbers reftrained by difguft from giving alms bear no proportion to thofe who are impelled by fympathy; and hence to the beggar the difference is greater, in point of comfort, between begging and working. It is a true faying, '*That every penny fpent is a reward to induftry, while every penny given is a bounty upon idlenefs.*' The luxuries feen, in many inftances, to be enjoyed by *profeffed beggars*, are a fort of infult on the hard-working child of Induftry, by holding him out as the dupe who toils to earn a maintenance inferior to what is to be obtained by canting and grimace."

(To be continued.)

123. *The Calendar; or, Monthly Recreations: chiefly conſiſting of Dialogues between an Aunt and her Nieces; defigned to inſpire the Juvenile Mind with a Love of Virtue, and of the Study of Nature. By Mrs.* Pilkington.

"TIME," fays Mrs. P. "at every period of life, is a valuable poffeffion; but it is of peculiar importance to youth; for, as we increafe in years, the cares and anxieties of the world prefs fo heavily upon us, that a fmall portion of it only can be devoted to mental improvement. Two motives, doubtlefs, inſpire us with a fondnefs for reading; namely, the improvement and the entertainment of the mind; yet, from the natural thoughtleffnefs of youth, the former feldom acquires an influence, unlefs the latter be fkilfully combined. To improve the rifing age, to blend inſtruction with entertainment, and to adorn Religion and Morality in their moft attractive garb, has been my favourite employment for a number of years. The Natural Hiftory of the Year, by the celebrated Dr. Aikin, firft fuggefted the idea of the following work; and, though not a fingle line is copied from that judicious performance, yet the *inſtructive* part of my *Calendar* is to be afcribed to that gentleman. Though I conſider plagiarifm as a theft of the meaneft nature, yet readily do I acknowledge my obligations to Dr. Aikin for having inſpired the thought of familiarizing his natural character, and reducing it (if I may be allowed the expreffion) to a fchool-book. To render it more attractive to my young readers, I fhall prefent it to the world in the form of family converfations, interſperſing the Dialogues with ſtories, not inaptly introduced."

That our feleftion may be fomewhat appropriate to the feafon in which it will be publifhed, a fpecimen of the language fhall be taken from the chapter which treats on *November*.

"Though November had commenced with more than its accuftomed gloominefs, from an alternate fucceffion of mifty rains and fogs, yet the inhabitants of the cottage felt not its depreffing influence, for cheerfulnefs and good humour preſided at Mrs. Manderville's hofpitable board; and, as the party were no longer able to enjoy the pleafures of the country, they amufed themfelves by mufick, drawing, and a variety of tafteful works. The work of charity at no feafon of the year was ever omitted, but practiſed by Mrs. Manderville with increafed ardour as the Winter approached. The hungry were fed—the ſick viſited, and the naked cloathed. This cloathing afforded no fmall degree of gratification to the young ladies, who, fancying themfelves rather too old to dreſs dolls, were delighted with the employment of making frocks for the poor children whofe parents reſided in the neighbourhood; as it had for many years been a practice with Mrs. Manderville to make preſents of that defcription upon Chriſtmas-day. In this kind of work Louiſa had long been a practitioner; for, though her mamma's income would not admit of her being fo liberal as Mrs. Manderville, yet ſhe had generouſly bought two or three ſets of child-bed linen,

linen, for the purpose of lending to those poor people who were not able to buy a sufficient number for themselves; and the greater part of this linen had been made by Miss Danvers. Eliza, therefore, acted as assistant to her cousin in this benevolent employ; and each worked with as much earnestness and assiduity as if their existence depended upon what they earned. Impatiently did they look forward to the arrival of Christmas, for the pleasure of distributing their work; although their aunt would not suffer their zeal in the cause of Benevolence to interfere with their accustomed tasks.

"Eliza's fondness for *reading* increased daily; and the improvement she made in the different branches of education even exceeded her aunt's hopes; and, ignorant as she was when she came to the cottage, yet every friend of Mrs. Manderville's now pronounced her an uncommon clever girl. Her father, with whom she regularly corresponded, was so much delighted with the elegant and unstudied style in which she wrote, that he not only replied to her letters with the greatest punctuality, but as constantly sent her some present, as a testimony of his approbation and regard; neither was he unmindful of Louisa, to whose example he, in a great measure, attributed the wonderful improvement his daughter had made.

"As the month of November advanced, the weather became more favourable; the Western winds were succeeded by those from the opposite point; walking again became practicable; and Farmer Hawkins and his respectable wife were not forgot. Three weeks, however, had produced a surprising change in the surrounding prospect; the walnut-trees were nearly dismantled of every leaf; and but few remained upon the mulberry, the horse-chesnut, sycamore, ash, and lime. The elm, the beech, and the oak, still retained a greater portion of their fading beauties, and seemed to vie with the apple and peach trees, which are sometimes known to preserve an appearance of verdure even in December.

"The farm-yard at Mr. Hawkins's presented a more animated picture than it had done in the Summer time; for the cattle were driven from the fields, and preserved from the inclemency of the weather by a comfortable bed of straw near two feet deep.

"The plaintive notes of the wood-pigeon, or stock-dove, caught the young people's attention as they were walking to the farm; and they were informed, by their intelligent relation, that those birds of passage generally returned about the latter end of the month.

"As they entered the farm-yard they were met by Mr. Hawkins, who was giving orders to his men to grease the ploughs, and put them by in a place of safety; "For, madam," says he, addressing himself to Mrs. Manderville, "I shall not want them again for several months; and safe *bind*, safe *find*, you know; that is my maxim." 'And a very good one it is,' replied Mrs. M.; 'but you have finished ploughing, Mr. Hawkins, sooner than many of your neighbours, as I saw several at work in the different fields through which we passed.' "Why some of my neighbours, madam," rejoined the industrious farmer, "think more about *pleasuring* than making the *pot boil*; and, whilst they go out a hunting with their *betters*, it can't be expected their men will work very hard; but every one has a right to follow their own inclination, that's for *sartin*; and, for my part, I have more pleasure in looking *arter* my men than in riding *arter* a poor frighted beast, and, as I may say, running the risk of breaking every bone in my skin."

November having been mentioned as the season in which the Salmon Fishery begins in Wales, the curiosity of Eliza was thus gratified by her Aunt:

"Salmon, though resident in the briny ocean, always come to the mouth of some large river which is connected with it, for the purpose of depositing their spawn; and the *shad*, the *smelt*, and the *flounder*, adopt a similar plan. The fatigue and exertion a salmon undergoes upon these occasions is *wonderful*; there is no danger or difficulty which they will not surmount; and they have been seen to work up their passage to rivers not less than five hundred miles from the sea. These labours are doubtless undertaken for the better security of their progeny; and, as the bed of the rivers in which they intend to deposit their spawn are always lower than the body of the sea, they extend their bodies in a straight line, and, with astonishing courage and rapidity, suddenly take an advantageous leap. As the fishermen are acquainted with the time of these periodical visitants, they either place baskets to receive them, or extend nets. There are several of these *salmon leaps* (as they are called) in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland; though a small number, in proportion, are caught in the Thames."

Mrs. Pilkington's "Calendar" will afford to her young readers an innocent and instructive fund of entertainment.

126. *A Sermon, preached on* Wednesday, February *the Twenty-fifth*, 1807, *the Day*

Day appointed for a General Fast and Humiliation, before His Majesty's Coldstream Regiment of Guards, in Westminster Hall. By the Rev. William W. Dakins, *LL. B. F. S. A. Chaplain to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.*

FROM 2 Chron. xv. 2, Mr. Dakins very properly enlarges on the history of Asa, the venerable King of Judah, who, "through a successful reign of one and forty years, used his best endeavours to extirpate that excess of lewd and idolatrous worship which had spread itself throughout his dominions; and did his utmost to restore the true service of God." (1 Kings xv. 9—16.)

He afterwards, p. 15, shews the true way to seek God, to set Him before us — the want of pure Religion in multitudes, who have only the form of godliness without the power, who draw nigh to God with the mouth while the heart is far from Him; and, in p. 19, he judiciously has pointed out "the way to seek God; first, by prayer; secondly, to regard and sanctify the Sabbath; thirdly, to venerate and attend the Ordinances — to shew ourselves Christians, not nominally but real — to worship that God, who is a pure and holy Spirit, in *spirit and in truth*. If we thus seek Him, and worship Him, He will not only save us from our enemies, but pour the choicest of His blessings upon us."

In p. 23, the hope and happiness of the persevering Christian are beautifully described; that inward complacency, that assured hope and delight which the Righteous feel at the close of life, to be able to say, with the Apostle, "I have fought the good fight; I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness."

At a time when Infidelity, under the mask of Reason, is spreading its baneful influence through our land, every endeavour to stop its progress must be considered laudable. The Writer of this remark thinks that Mr. Dakins is entitled to the thanks of all who wish the happiness of their Country and the prosperity of real Religion. The dreadful effects that National Irreligion hath occasioned in lands once famous for the blessings of Providence and Grace, are sufficiently authenticated in the Sacred Scriptures. It is therefore to be wished that all who stand up to administer the Word of Divine Revelation would more frequently declare and point out the denunciations of God's wrath upon all those who forsake His way.

127. *The Uncertainty of the Morrow. The Substance of a Sermon, preached at* Fulham *Church, in the Afternoon of* Sunday *the* 13th *of* September, 1807, *on Occasion of the late awful Fire in the Premises of* John Ord, *Esq. by which his principal Gardener was burnt to Death. By the Rev.* John Owen, *M. A. Curate of* Fulham, Middlesex. *The Second Edition.*

"THE Author of the following Discourse having printed it, originally, with a view to distribution through the parish in which it was preached, and having found, among its readers, many who were of opinion that it was calculated for more than local utility, has yielded to their instances in printing this Second Edition. He cannot, however, send it into the world without acknowledging, that, to the liberality of that excellent Family whose name appears in the title-page, and whose kindnesses have been multiplied to him and his, he has stood indebted, on the present occasion, for the means of distributing, *gratuitously*, the greater part of a large impression, without any loss to himself. *Fulham, Oct. 3.*"

This pathetic Preacher, from James iv. 14, "Ye know not what shall be on the morrow," inculcates the constant remembrance of the solemn truth contained in his text; and brings it home to his auditors by the warning lately given them, the rapid destruction, by fire, of a fellow-creature in their own neighbourhood *.

"I trust," says Mr. Owen, "I shall not be suspected of wanting either compassion or respect for the victim of that conflagration, by the freedom with which I may advert to his unhappy end, and the moral uses to which I may be led to apply it. As a trusty servant, in a confidential situation; a faithful dispenser of his master's bounty, a dutiful executer of his master's commands, and an upright guardian of his master's interests; as an occasional, and, I believe, sincere worshiper in this sacred place; as a man of simple, unoffending manners; of courtesy to his superiors, kindness to his equals, tenderness to his inferiors (for he had inferiors), and civility to all — I hold him in real and de-

* "In the night of the 9th, a fire broke out in the garden-house of John Ord, Esq. which raged so furiously as to burn the principal gardener, an old and valued servant, almost to ashes, before any help could be afforded him."

ferred

served esteem. I would mingle my tears with the tears of those who weep over his misfortune. I would add my tribute to that of those who honour his memory. His station was indeed humble, and his employment menial; but his character raised him above the level of his condition; and has left him a title to honourable commemoration in this place, where rank and circumstance carry no weight, and where no distinctions are acknowledged but those which are conferred by piety and virtue."

To those who have heard Mr. Owen preach, it would be superfluous to say that the Sermon is excellent; to those who have not, we recommend a perusal of it.

124. *A Rowland for an Oliver; in Answer to Dr.* Moseley's "Oliver *for a* Rowland," *and to Mr.* Birch; *containing a Defence of Vaccination. By* John Ring, *Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in* London, *and of the Medical Societies of* London *and* Paris.

DR. MOSELEY (whose *Oliver* has been duly noticed in p. 555) has here met with a formidable Antagonist,

"Arm'd at all points, the Warrior takes the field,
With *Vaccination* painted on his shield."

But the subject has been so thoroughly reviewed by the College of Physicians, and by the great Council of the Nation, in Parliament assembled, that it would ill become us to discuss it any further in our Miscellany.

129. *Additional Cases of Gout, in further Proof of the salutary Efficacy of the Cooling Treatment of that afflicting Disease; with illustrative Annotations, written Authorities in its Support, Controversial Discussions, and a View of the present State and future Prospects of the Practice. By* Robert Kinglake, *M. D. Member of the Royal Medical Society of* Edinburgh, *of the Royal Physical Society of* Gottingen, &c.

THE professed design of Dr. Kinglake in this work is, to communicate to the Publick, with fidelity and minuteness, a practical, theoretical, and controversial account of the cooling treatment of Gout, from the late period of its introduction to the present time; in which, he presumes, sufficient evidence is afforded of its beneficial effects to warrant a confident prosecution of the practice. The subject has been too frequently agitated in our pages to require any farther comment.

130. *The Crisis. By the Author of "Plain Facts; or, A Review of the Conduct of the late Ministers." Second Edition.*

THIS is an animated tract; and well deserves an attentive perusal.

"The Continent having been subdued, less, however, by the arms of its Oppressor than by the folly and corruption of its Governments, and the pusillanimity or indifference of its people, it becomes a question of the highest moment to the welfare and safety of this Empire, speedily to determine on the mode of policy which it is expedient to adopt, in consequence of this melancholy alteration in human affairs. The causes of those complicated and unparalleled misfortunes which have befallen the European States, and have placed them entirely at the disposal of a vindictive and merciless Despot, are sufficiently apparent. They may be plainly traced in their own acts; in the irrational jealousies by which they have been domineered, and the unmanly fears by which they have been appalled."

"What the French have gained in the field has been chiefly from the quickness of their movements. In every enterprize they have always been beforehand with their opponents. Even the desperation with which they have embarked has often been the instrument of triumph. Sunk in indolence, indifferent to consequences, terrified by imaginary fears, no firmness or constancy, or activity of spirit, has any where displayed itself, capable of repelling their bold assaults; and the mere audaciousness of their demands has, in many instances, extorted compliance."

"There are, strictly speaking, but two independent Nations left; and those who are not our friends must be at present, or must speedily become, our enemies."

"The well-concerted expedition against the Danes, which has had so brilliant a termination, augurs well. The whole conduct and execution of this important affair have been truly illustrative of the virtues of the British character. Throughout the operations both of our Army and our Fleet, generosity accompanied firmness, and courage was tempered by humanity. Nothing was done but what was absolutely necessary for the attainment of our object; nor was a shot fired till every effort at negociation had failed. Nor was the moment of victory sullied by any of those excesses which are so frequently committed by an elated soldiery. The severest discipline was in all quarters maintained. Persons and property were equally respected. Even the feelings of the inhabitants were spared, and the exultation of success gave way to the esteem which was due to their bravery, and the compassion which

which was excited by their misfortunes. What a contraſt to the capture of a beſieged town by the French Army! The ſeizure of the Daniſh marine is a maſterly ſtroke of political ſagacity. Indeed, the entire tranſaction reflects infinite credit on the preſent Adminiſtration."

"As the circumſtances which led to the determination of our Cabinet are now unfolded, we can fairly pronounce judgment on its merits; and we muſt allow that it exhibits one of the moſt dexterous ſtrokes of political addreſs that was ever attempted."

"Buonaparte has at laſt completely over-reached the three once formidable Continental States, Ruſſia, Auſtria, and Pruſſia; and now that he has ſtrengthened his poſition, and weakened theirs, he is again provoking a rupture. Cattaro and the Seven Iſlands have been ceded to him by Ruſſia, by treaty; Trieſte and Fiume he has taken from Auſtria, by force; Pruſſia has loſt half her territories, after an inglorious war. We thus find that Pruſſia is proſtrate; Auſtria is trembling for her ſafety; and if Ruſſia now renew hoſtilities, her capital may poſſibly be captured, and every province of her empire may become a prey to the horrors of revolutionary deſtruction. Let us profit, whilſt there is yet time, by theſe dreadful examples!"

131. *Moral Maxims, from the Wiſdom of Jeſus, the Son of* Sirach, *or* Eccleſiaſticus. *Selected by a Lady.*

TO ſelect from a work which ought to be found in every Chriſtian family, appears at firſt ſight an unneceſſary labour. But, when it is conſidered that the preſent little manual is intended for the uſe of the younger claſs of readers, who, if they have an opportunity and an inclination to peruſe the Bible, would perhaps not particularly prefer the Book of *Eccleſiaſticus*, theſe "Moral Maxims" may be highly beneficial. They are printed in a large and clear type, and are ornamented with ſome appropriate engravings.

132. *A Chart of Sacred Hiſtory; deſigned, principally, for young Perſons, and adapted to the Retention of the Memory. By the Rev.* Spencer Cobbold, *A. M. late Fellow of* Gonville *and* Caius *College*, Cambridge.

"TO Mrs. Trimmer, the Friend of Humanity; whoſe talents have been always devoted to the ſervice of Virtue, and the intereſts of Religion; and to whoſe more complete Syſtem of Scripture Hiſtory this little Work begs to be conſidered as an humble appendage;" the Author inſcribes this Chart, "as a ſmall token of his high eſteem."

"The Editor," we are told, "aſpires to no higher praiſe than that of wiſhing to conciliate the attention of young perſons in particular to an undeſervedly neglected Branch of Education. He was concerned, that, while every other accompliſhment is ſo aſſiduouſly cultivated, Sacred Hiſtory ſhould be either ſlightingly overlooked or profeſſedly diſregarded: he therefore determined to introduce it to the notice of his pupils, with ſuch recommendatory advantages as the ſubject was capable of; and conceiving, with the judicious Author of "The Improvement of the Mind," that the eye is a great help to the underſtanding, he accordingly drew out the Scheme or Chart of it which is contained in the following Tablets. The reſult even exceeded his expectation. The information was both eaſily conveyed and indelibly impreſſed; and he now ventures to preſent the Chart to the Publick, in a full perſuaſion of its utility in facilitating the acquiſition of that degree of hiſtorical information to which it pretends. That degree is certainly very confined; but it ſhould be remembered, that the queſtion (as far as regards making Sacred Hiſtory a School Exerciſe) lies between that degree or none."

The Chart is perſpicuouſly compiled.

133. *Copper Plate Copies of* Hebrew *Letters and Words.*

WELL calculated to anſwer the purpoſes for which they are deſigned.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

When the late Mr. Gilbert Wakefield publiſhed his Propoſals for a GREEK AND ENGLISH LEXICON, a Gentleman who had, during a conſiderable time before, been employed on a ſimilar work, deſiſted from it, on the ſuppoſition that Mr. Wakefield's was ready for the preſs. But, as it appears from the Memoirs of Mr. Wakefield, that he had not proceeded much farther in the collection of materials than his interleaved Hederic, which has been deſtroyed by fire, the Gentleman has reſumed his own work, and will, in a ſhort time, preſent the Publick with a *copious and accurate* GREEK AND ENGLISH LEXICON.

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE aſks, Whether, when a perſon is under examination for felony at any of the Police Offices, Counſel have any right to interfere by croſs-examining the witneſſes?

RINGWOOD CHURCH, &c. &c. in our next.

TO THE WIND.

BEAR fragrance from the bean-field, balmy Breeze; [loves,
Bear the sweet incense that my charmer
To where among the trees,
Light as airy Seraphim she moves,
The Goddess of the groves.

O fan her gentle form!
And from yon bank of wild carnations bring
Their balmy sweetness on thy dewy wing,
And every rich perfume
That lurks upon the rose-tree's silken bloom,
The blossom'd thyme, the heath-flower's purple bell,
And the white lily of the lowly vale.

Draw the sweet spirit of those lovely flowers;
Exceed in fragrance the Arabian bowers;
And then exulting fly,
And there enamour'd rest,
Breaking thy sweetest sigh
Upon her snowy breast.
But never near her swell into a storm;
Softer than timid Love,
Whether she sleep or wake, around her move;
And from the fairy ground
Chase every ruder sound,
That nothing may her tender sleep molest.
But, balmy Breeze, when there
Of her delicious breath thou drink'st the air,
Finding the tuneful sigh
Thy freshness and thy fragrance far outvie, [vy die;
Thou wilt with mingled shame and en-
Or else, neglecting Flora's fragrant store,
Dwell there in bliss, and never wander more.

Lines on the celebration of St. Andrew's day, at COLUMBO, *in the Island of* CEYLON.

IN the deeds of their arms, see our fore-fathers rise, [from their eyes,
While such threats of defiance flash fierce
As when dauntless they rush'd thro' the Ocean's wild storms, [dire forms;
And brav'd Death's worst terrors in all his
See each shade how he snatches his helmet and shield,
And again stalks a hero across the red field!

With the deeds of our Fathers thus full in our view, [pursue,
Let us nobly determine their steps to
And proud to have sprung from those heroes of old [troul'd,
Whose spirits were never by Fortune con-
Like them let us grasp at immortal renown,
And wrest from the Corsican boaster his crown!

That when the wild conflict of Nations is o'er, [no more,
And heroes shall bleed and shall conquer
When the tumult of battle is hush'd once again, [reign;
And Peace shall resume her so long banish'd
The song of the Bard shall resound with our name,
And ages on ages promulgate our fame!

DRINKING SONG.

EXTEMPORE.

THEY talk of raptures, flames, and darts,
Of burning fevers in their hearts,
Of gods of love in women's eyes,
Which please and ravish, and surprise;
How they admire, they love, adore,
With thousand other wonders more;
But I could ne'er in woman-kind
These dazzling charms and lustre find,
Which should, in spite of Reason, prove
Sufficient to engage my love.
Whilst kind, I love, but when untrue
I leave 'em, faith, and grow so too;
When once they coy and foolish be,
They may go hang themselves for me.
Than my bottle and my friend,
No other love I understand.

From "The Seasons in England; *Descriptive Poems, by the Rev.* WILLIAM COOPER TAYLOR."

SLOW whisp'ring through the silent vista's shade [rove,
The arm-clasp'd fair and faithful Damon
Glows her warm cheek, soft sighs the melting maid, [of love.
As the blest youth extorts the pledge
Cool light-wing'd breezes o'er the meadows sweep, [night;
And ruffet shades precede approaching
Refreshing dews o'er all the herbage creep,
And Cynthia's lamp pours round a lambent light.

The new-made rick with fragrance fills the gale [leaves,
That rustling gently stirs the trembling
And scatter'd lights illume the shady vale,
Where wreathed smoke from dusky chimnies wave.

Yon rill, flow murmuring down the rocky steep, [to rest,
With lulling sound the passions soothes
As in the tranquil lake her waters sleep,
Like Sorrow soft reclin'd on Pity's breast.

Nor shall I now regret the City air,
Though gay Vauxhall bid all her magic rise, [fair,
Her myriad lamps, arcades, and glitt'ring
Her warbled strains, and thousand sparkling eyes.

This hour of meditation and repose
Suggests, how soon these scenes must pass away! [must close!
As soon man's morning, noon, and eve,
The happiest life is but a Summer's day!

Sent

Sent with a Perſian *Cat to a Lady.*

LADY, from Perſian lands I come,
And now once more I change my home.
I hear a thouſand people tell,
You live ſo happy and ſo well,
So gentle are, and good and kind,
And ſo exactly to my mind,
I come the real truth to try,
To live with you and with you die.
The maſter whom for you I quit
Has leſs of money than of wit;
But yet he knows a thing or two,
As much as you or I may do.
To ſhew he held me very dear,
Whiſper'd this caution in my ear:
"Sirrah! obſerve my laſt advice,
Catch, if you pleaſe, a thouſand mice;
Or, if you ſaunter out of door,
Of ſparrows kill a thouſand more;
But peacock, pheaſant, partridge, hare,
Touch but a feather if you dare!
I promiſe you'll be ſoundly bang'd;
Perhaps be drown'd, perhaps be hang'd!"
Lady, no evil conſcience pricks,
I never did ſuch naughty tricks,
And as I hope for your good will,
I promiſe you I never will.
Yourſelf, Eliza, William too,
May do whate'er you chooſe to do;
I'll keep my paſſions on the watch,
And never either bite or ſcratch:
A good obedient cat I'll be,
And live in due civility.
Pray, Lady, let me here remain,
And do not ſend me back again.

MARTIAL.
De Vetulâ.

TACTA places, audita places; ſi non videare,
Tota places; neutro, ſi videare, places.

IMITATION.
On a ſenſible, but very plain Woman.

WHEN I heard her, I was charm'd;
when I touch'd her, I was fir'd:
Candles came, I ſaw her face, and all my flame expir'd.

CHARADE, *for the Year* 1801.

MY *firſt*, the Vet'ran ſoldier's pride,
By wounds and bloodſhed is obtain'd;
Clerks no ſuch hold ambition fires;
Their bliſs by peaceful arts is gain'd.

My *next*, a human bee-hive is,
Reſounding loud with buſy hum;
Hither the votaries of wealth,
In crowds, and ſons of pleaſure come.

My *whole*, in this ill-fated year,
Fierce on the poor its influence ſhed;
But lo! fair Charity, to Britons dear,
In angel-form, her ſhield before them ſpread.

ON VACCINATION.
By Dr. CRANE.

"*Rumpatur, quiſquis rumpitur Invidiâ.*"
MARTIAL.

THE London College, with becoming zeal,
Conſult the welfare of the public weal;
Acquit themſelves with credit of their charge,
And aim to benefit mankind at large;
On nothing new too haſtily decide,
But wiſely make Experience their guide.
Full eight years Vaccination has prevail'd,
And in few inſtances has ever fail'd;
What good it has effected in that time,
A maſs of evidence from ev'ry clime
Bears all before it with reſiſtleſs courſe,
For nothing can withſtand conviction's force;
Fulneſs of time will ſettle its juſt claim,
And give th' Inventor an immortal fame.
Yet this diſcov'ry (ſtrange to tell) has foes!
Who by baſe arts its progreſs would oppoſe;
But whoſe miſ-ſtatements are employ'd in vain,
For wicked ends they never can obtain.
So when Inoculation was propos'd,
Envy and Falſehood with like rage oppos'd,
Whilſt Ignorance its feeble efforts join'd,
And blindly undertook to lead the blind:
Knock'd down by argument, each bluſt'ring foe [blow;
Sprung up, and ſwore he never had the
Some modern diſputants do much the ſame, [ſhame;
And, though confuted, ſhew no ſenſe of
Dark Envy is the cauſe of their foul ſtrife,
The canker that preys on them all their life.
Happy the man who no ſuch paſſion knows,
And finds in peace of mind a calm repoſe!
J. C. *Abergavenny.*

A Tranſlation of Dr. COOTE's * *Latin Inſcription to the memory of his Daughter, by one who loved and admired her when living, and regrets her now dead.*

Here lies
Catharine Coote,
the daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Coote,
a moſt lovely girl near ſeven years of age,
who died the fourteenth day of May, 1807.
HER artleſs manners and a native grace
Play'd in her lovely form and blooming face:
E'en in the ſprightly playfulneſs of youth
She ſhunn'd deceit, and ſpoke the voice of truth: [prov'd
With ſenſe ſuperior to her years—ſhe
Companion ſweet of Friends and Parents lov'd.

* See p. 824.

In

In health and beauty as she daily grew,
A length of days seem'd open to her view:
But on a sudden (so th' Almighty pleas'd)
With spasms severe her lovely frame was seiz'd,
When much alarm'd, th' expiring victim said,
"I'm dying! Father, hasten to my aid."
Nor friends, nor art, the mandate could controul,
She in her Mother's arms breath'd out her soul.

MARY.

Addressed to the Medical Assistants of the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

HAIL, generous, noble, philanthropic few!
Whose tender hearts, to each soft feeling true,
Prompt you with eagerness to seek, to save
Th' unfortunate and heedless from the grave.
Whilst the sweet theme yet trembles on the strings,
Creative recollection fondly brings
Again the interesting scene to view,
Where human art could Death itself subdue!
Where the grim Monarch, forc'd to quit his prey,
To bless't Humanity gave up the day.
What though the lifeless heart had sunk to rest,
In solemn silence sleeping in the breast;
What though the idle pulse had ceas'd to play,
And stiff and cold the clammy body lay;
Lo! persevering Patience yet can raise
Those hands, those eyes, in wonder and in praise,
Revive the dormant spark, till the pure flame
Its kindly influence sheds through all the frame.
A Patriotic Band *, to crown the deed,
With lib'ral hand bestow the well-earn'd meed;
A meed that does more real fame afford
Than all the bloody trophies of the sword.
Yet, though the glories of that silver star† Transcend the proudest boast of cruel war,
A greater recompence your toils secure,
A recompence which ever shall endure,
Outvying all that Man has e'er bestow'd,
The sweet applause of conscience and of God.
Go on, by generous zeal inspir'd, go on!
New triumphs add to those already won;
And O! may Heaven to gratitude's warm prayer,
Long, to your Country's aid inspir'd, your labours spare.

G. W. Y.

Mr. URBAN, *October* 1.

THE following Lines are from the *Etrennes Lyriques*, published at Paris annually. I should like much to see them in an English dress. If you will allow them to appear in your Magazine, some of your Poetical Correspondents may notice them. Yours, &c. H.

PROFITONS DU TEMPS.

Il est trop tard pour qu' amour nous engage
Quand des beaux ans pâlit déjà la fleur:
Ecoute, Eglé, cet avis doux et sage,
Et n'attends pas, pour songer au bonheur
Qu'il soit trop tard.

De mille attraits, brillante à ton aurore,
Au tendre amour ouvre ton jeune cœur:
Tu le voudrais, et tu n'oses encore,
Crains son courroux s'il se rend ton vainqueur
Un peu trop tard.

Las des rigeurs d'une beauté rébelle,
Quand Cupidon commence à s'envoler,
C'est pour jamais qu'il fuit a tire d'aile;
On le regrette, on veut le rappeller:
Il est trop tard.

FROM GROTIUS,

WITH A TRANSLATION.

——LATET fors indeprensa futuri;
Scit, qui solicitum me vetat esse, Deus.
Duc Genitor me magne: Sequar quocunque vocabor;
Seu tu læta mihi, seu mihi dura paras.
Sistis in hac vitâ? maneo, parteisque tuebor;
Quas dederis revocas, Optime? promptus eo.

THE future undiscover'd lies,
'Tis known to God alone;
And he forbids that I should care
For what must still be done.

Where'er I'm call'd, great Father, lead;
I follow and obey:
Whether thou would'st that I should pass
My life or sad or gay.

Would'st thou that I should still pursue
My pilgrimage below?
I stay, and stedfast will perform
What thou would'st have me do.

From mortal life am I recall'd,
By thee, Almighty Sire?
Obedient to thy will divine
I readily retire.

Pentonville. M. H. SHEPHARD.

SONNET,

To Mr. ROBINSON, *Portrait Painter, on viewing his Exhibition of Pictures at* BELFAST *in* IRELAND.

O thou, whose touch creative bids appear
The dear resemblance of each absent friend,
Whose faithful pencil prompts the swelling tear,
As o'er departed worth we sorrowing bend:
Accept the strain which Friendship bids ascend,
To pour the notes of Memory's grateful song—
And

---

* The Royal Humane Society.
† The Medal.

And while the thoughts to fond affection tend, [prolong,
Oh could my ardent prayers thy years
Bleſt with the ſmiles of Health, and vigour ſtrong; [ing's bower
Then ſhould thy fancy long 'mid Paint-
Vie with thy Romney's his own ſcenes among, [hour,
Then ſhalt thou long enjoy the Claſſic
Whilſt thy young Bard [1], whoſe riſing powers expand, [diſtant land.
Shall conſecrate thy Name in many a

Dromore, Sept. 19. M.

EPISTLE TO A YOUNG LADY.

THINK not Oblivion's veil thy mem'ry hides,
Inſculptur'd as the marble rock [2], it bides;
Which, deep implanted in th' Arabian waſte, [blaſt [4];
Scorns the calcining Sun [3], and Samiel's
But furious Typhon [5], in a whirlwind's roar, [ſhore;
Ingulph'd thy Poet's bark, remote from
He would not dim the luſtre of thine eye,
Nor from thy tender boſom draw the ſigh,
In double anguiſh therefore bore his part,
For double anguiſh wrings the widow'd heart, [that he,
Though adverſe Fate divides, yet think
'Midſt the convulſive wreck, remember'd thee; [ſport of waves,
Though, like th' illuſtrious Greek [6], the
In Providence ſecure, their rage he braves;
The heav'nly ſcarf around his boſom binds,
And lives;—gives ev'ry terror to the winds,
Obedient to the voice of Wiſdom's Pow'r,
Lo, Time for him unlocks his treaſur'd ſtore!
Nauſicaa ſmiles; Ulyſſes' woes are o'er.
Divine Minerva, veil'd in ſacred light,
Brings this depicture'd ſtory to thy ſight;
Thou, while the radiant Viſion meets thine eyes, [riſe:
O hear th' Immortal Voice! it bids thee
Riſe, fav'rite Maid! and to my vot'ry be
As once Nauſicaa, once Penelope:
Behold I give thee to reward his toil,
Richer the gift than Ilium's gather'd ſpoil [7]!
Lo I, deſcending, bleſs thee from above
With friends ſincere; and crown with faithful love. M. P.

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[1] Alluding to "Juvenile Poems," by his ſon Thomas Romney Robinſon, written before the age of 18, and publiſhed in Belfaſt by a very numerous ſubſcription, of which a new edition is now printing in London. This youth, though aged only 14 years and 5 months, is now a diſtinguiſhed ſtudent in Trinity College, Dublin. See vol. LXXV. pp. 64, 359, 653.

[2] The written mountains of Arabia are here intended; which are inſcribed with characters now unknown. Some have ſuppoſed them to have been the work of the Iſraelites during their long journey through the Deſart. Job ſeems to have alluded to them, when he expreſſes his wiſh that his words were engraven with an iron pen, and laid in the rock for ever. The Literati are, however, completely at a loſs to determine their deſign; no effort has hitherto tended to the elucidation of the meaning of theſe extraordinary writings. The Prefetto of Egypt, a Coptic Chriſtian, made a journey ſome years ago to examine them; the Biſhop of Clogher publiſhed an account of this journey; and the Honourable Edward Wortley Montague wrote ſomething on this ſubject, which laſt treatiſe has never fallen into the author's hands.

[3] A gentleman with whom the author had ſome converſation, after his return from India by the way of the Red Sea, informed him, that the mountains of Arabia appeared to the eye, as if they had undergone the action of fire—not Volcanic—but a calcination from the Solar heat.

[4] Al Samiel, the hot wind of the Deſart, whoſe operation is inſtant death to every creature, and conſumes every thing vegetable within its reach. Like the fiery breath of Vulcan, as deſcribed by Homer, when he was employed by Juno to check the overflowing of Simois and Scamander. See Homer's Iliad, XXI. 364. Al Samiel was, probably, the dreadful miniſter of Vengeance; the deſtroying Angel, who made ſuch inſtantaneous havock among the troops of Sennacherib, recorded by Iſaiah, xxxvii. 36.

[5] Typhon, the enemy of Oſiris, according to the Egyptian Mythology. The Evil Being. The hurricane of China is thus denominated.

[6] Ulyſſes is here meant: The particular adventure alluded to is the ſtorm raiſed by Neptune, in which the raft he had conſtructed at the iſland of Calypſo, was ſhattered and divided. The Scarf was the gift of the goddeſs Leucothea, which he bound to his boſom, in obedience to her commands, and which enabled him to reach the iſland of Phæacia, where the favour of the Princeſs Nauſicaa brought his troubles to an end.

[7] This alludes to the promiſe made by Jupiter to Minerva when he committed Ulyſſes to her protection; that though the wrath of Neptune ſhould deprive him of every apparent hope, yet, that he ſhould finally return home, and live in peace, enriched with greater wealth than if the ſpoil of Ilium had been conveyed entire to Ithaca: happy in the ſociety of tried and faithful friends, and eſpecially bleſſed in the fidelity of his amiable conſort, the ornament of the age in which ſhe lived, and the conjugal model to every ſucceeding one. See the Odyſſey, I. 5, 6.

Proceedings in the First Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1807.

House of Commons, *July* 30.

Mr. *Manning* made ſome inquiry touching the expenditure of two millions ſtated by the Commiſſioners of Military Inquiry to have been advanced to a Builder in the Barrack department, for which no account whatever had been rendered.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* anſwered, that the Board of Treaſury had determined on taking immediate ſteps to inquire on the ſubject.

Mr. *Hobhouſe* reported from the Committee of Supply their Reſolutions, granting 20,000*l.* to Dr. Jenner, 5,556*l.* 5*s.* to the Truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum; 3,000*l.* to the Board of Agriculture; 18,000*l.* to the African Coaſt Settlements; 1,200*l.* to the Veterinary College; 14,000*l.* to the Sierra Leone Colony; and 7,771*l.* 16*s.* Iriſh currency, for the Pier at Dundrum.

July 31.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Canning* moved that 180,000*l.* be granted, to make good what has been advanced to Pruſſia.

Mr. *Whitbread* commented on the circumſtances which had induced the grant of 100,000*l.* (80,000*l.* having been authoriſed by the late Miniſters.) Mr. Whitbread added, that rumours were abroad, of ſome part of the 100,000*l.* having been appropriated to the ſupport of the King of Pruſſia's eſtabliſhment at Berlin, while that Capital was ſubject to France; and that it was intended, before the late diſaſter, to grant 1,000,000*l.* to Pruſſia.

Mr. *Canning* replied, that the grants had not been made without due conſideration.

A long ſeries of queſtions and anſwers followed between theſe gentlemen, reſpecting the intentions of Miniſters; and a defence, by Mr. *Whitbread*, of thoſe who had gone out of office.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* ſpoke at much length, to ſhew that the late Miniſters had acted with criminal miſconduct, by not keeping a force of 20 or 30,000 men ready to embark at an hour's notice. Much cenſure and recrimination enſued; and the Reſolution was at length agreed to; as was one for a Vote of Credit for 700,000*l.* more than that propoſed by Lord H. Petty, which amounted to 2,200,000*l.* which, with what was required for other ſervices, would make the vote amount to 4,500,000*l.*—This and other financial reſolutions were agreed to.

House of Lords, *Auguſt* 1.

The Royal Aſſent was given to ſeventy-eight Bills; among which were the Iriſh Militia Pay and Cloathing Bills, and the Iriſh Inſurrection Bill.

House of Commons, *Auguſt* 3.

Mr. *Sheridan* preſented a Petition, ſigned by nearly 1000 Publicans, &c. in Middleſex and Surrey, complaining of the powers veſted in Magiſtrates, in regard to licenſing Victuallers. Mr. S. then moved for leave to bring in a Bill for altering and amending the Act beſtowing thoſe powers on Magiſtrates. His object was, to prevent the property of perſons who might embark in that way of life from being at the diſpoſal of the Magiſtrates. He meant to render the Appeal to the Court of King's Bench, the Common Pleas, or the Quarter Seſſions, more acceſſible.

Mr. *Perceval* ſaid, that if ſuch inſtances of oppreſſion exiſted, they were to be remedied by the Court of King's Bench. Leave was given.

On farther conſideration of the Militia Volunteering Bill, Col. *Frankland* reſiſted it, as an unjuſtifiable mode of recruiting.

Mr. *W. Keene* objected to the Bill *in toto*; and recommended the eſtabliſhment of a local Militia in the different Counties, to the number of 160,000, of whom a certain portion ſhould be drafted out yearly, to act with the troops of the Line, in order to perfect their diſcipline.

The *Secretary at War* entered into a long defence of the Bill, and denied that it was founded on a principle of hoſtility to the meaſures adopted by the late Adminiſtration.

Lord *Temple*, Dr. *Laurence*, and Mr. *Windham*, ſpoke againſt the Bill; and Lord *Caſtlereagh* propoſed a clauſe, doing away military ſervice for limited periods, and fixing an indefinite period in their ſtead. This was keenly oppoſed by Mr. *Windham*, and at length the Houſe divided; when the clauſe was carried by a majority of 96 to 46.

On farther conſideration of the Report of the Militia Completion Bill; Mr. *C. Yorke* ſpoke decidedly againſt it, and recommended in its ſtead the principle of the Army of Reſerve, by which the Country would gain 46,000 men, inſtead of 36,000 propoſed by this Bill.

Several clauſes were then added.

House of Lords, *Auguſt* 4.

Lord *Arden* oppoſed the progreſs of the Offices Reverſion Bill, which he conſidered to be an unneceſſary and indecent attack upon his Majeſty's prerogatives. To juſtify ſuch a Bill, there ſhould have been ſome proof adduced that improper uſe had been made of the privilege.

Lords *Groſvenor* and *Lauderdale* contended that the Bill ought to paſs.

Lord *Melville* oppoſed the Bill, and ob-

ſerved, that the abolition of all ſinecures was a very fine Utopian theory, but was one which could never be reduced to practice in a Monarchical Government.

Lord *Selkirk* thought the rejection of the Bill would diſappoint the expectations which the publick entertained of reforms, of which this meaſure was to be the forerunner; and moved that the debate be adjourned, in conſequence of the non-attendance of any of the Miniſters.

The motion for adjourning the debate was, however, negatived by a majority of 15 to 9; and the Bill was ordered to be read a ſecond time this day three months, by which it falls to the ground.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Hobhouſe* brought up a Report from the Committee of Ways and Means, authoriſing iſſues of Treaſury Bills for 4,500,000*l.* and 500,000*l.* being the votes of credit for Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. *Whitbread* moved the farther conſideration of the report of the Parochial Schools Bill, on which a converſation of ſome length enſued, and ſeveral amendments were made upon it by different Gentlemen. An amendment was propoſed in the Preamble of the Bill by Mr. *P. Carew*, to leave out the words after "morality and virtue" to the word "Scotland." The preamble ſtood thus,—"Whereas the inſtruction of youth tends moſt materially to the promotion of morality and virtue, and to the formation of good members of ſociety, whereof we have the moſt convincing proof, by long experience, in that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland; and it is expedient that proviſion ſhould be made for the inſtruction of the children of the Poor of England and Wales."

Mr. *Windham* ſupported the Amendment. The preamble, as it ſtood, was not the moſt deſirable that ſuch a Bill could have, as it made a moſt marked and invidious diſtinction between education in Scotland and in England.

Mr. *Whitbread* maintained that the preamble contained the very eſſence and ſubſtance of the meaſure, and refuſed to give it up.

Mr. *M'Leod* ſupported the preamble; as did Mr. *Wilberforce*; and a diviſion took place, when the Preamble was carried by a majority of 33 to 28.

Auguſt 5.

On the third reading of the Militia Volunteering Bill, Col. *Stanley*, Sir *R. Williams*, Lord *Folkeſtone*, and Mr. *Windham*, repeated their ſentiments againſt it, contending that the Bill was obnoxious and unjuſtifiable. It was ſupported by General *Loftus* and Lord *Caſtlereagh*; and on a diviſion there were for it, Ayes 76, Noes 19.

Auguſt 7.

On the 3d reading of the Conſolidated Fund Bill, Lord *H. Petty* commented on the Vote of Credit. Under the annihilation of Continental co-operation, and after ſitting two months later than could have been expected; after the events which alone could render ſuch a vote applicable were gone by; yet, he obſerved, this large vote was taken, and an avowal made, that by the meaſures now adopted an increaſe was made of 1,300,000*l.* to the public expence, after adding 700,000*l.* to the vote of credit, under circumſtances that called for a diminution of expences.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* and Mr. *Canning* juſtified the conduct which Miniſters had purſued reſpecting the aſſiſtance ſent to Sweden; and much diſcuſſion enſued between the Speakers juſt mentioned and Meſſrs. *Windham* and *Whitbread*.

Sir *T. Turton* thought that, in the preſent circumſtances, it was neceſſary to give confidence to Miniſters. Ruſſia and Pruſſia were proſtrate at the feet of France, and our diſputes with America increaſed. The conduct of the latter Country was owing entirely to the puſillanimity of the late Miniſtry. He wiſhed for unanimity in the public cauſe. He commended the Volunteer Force, and wiſhed the Training Act to be carried into execution.

The Bill was then read the third time; and another debate aroſe on the motion for the third reading of the Iriſh Arms Bill, which was oppoſed by Lord *Milton*, Mr. *Whitbread*, Sir *A. Pigot*, and Mr. *Sheridan*.—The Houſe divided, when there were for it, 34; againſt it, 79.

House of Lords, *Auguſt* 10.

On the order for the ſecond reading of the Militia Transfer Bill, Lord *Hawkeſbury* took a view of Europe under the late changes; and contended that the ordinary mode of recruiting in this Country would be wholly inadequate to meet the exigency of the times.

Lord *Sidmouth* conſidered the plan propoſed to be inadequate to the difficulties we had to encounter.

Lords *Boringdon* and *De Dunſtanville* ſpoke in favour of the Bill; and the Earl of *Selkirk* diſapproved of it; when a diviſion took place for the ſecond reading—Contents 42, Non-contents 15—Majority 27.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr *Magens* called the attention of the Houſe to the ſtate of the Weſt India Trade. The price of the Imports was not augmented in proportion to the increaſe of the duties; yet was, nevertheleſs, ſo high as to check the home conſumption, at a time when the exportation of foreign countries

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was almoſt prevented. The conſequence was, that there was now a ſurplus of 100,000 hogſheads of ſugar, which could not find a market. He concluded by moving a Reſolution, 'that the Houſe would, early in the next Seſſion, take into conſideration the Report of the Committee for the purpoſe of conſidering the commercial ſtate of the Weſt India Colonies.'

Mr. *Luſhington* ſpoke as to the injury the Planters had ſuſtained by the abolition of the Slave Trade; and the Reſolution was carried unanimouſly.

Mr. *Bankes* obſerved, that it had been doubted that the Bill which had paſſed that Houſe relative to Offices in Reverſion, and been rejected in the Lords, trenched upon the Royal Prerogative; but he was convinced it would gain ſtrength by this meaſure; but, the Bill having been rejected, he ſhould merely propoſe "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, requeſting that he would be pleaſed not to grant any Office, Place, Employment, or Salary in reverſion, or for joint lives, in any part of the United Kingdom, until ſix weeks after the commencement of the next Seſſion of Parliament."

Mr. *Ward* made ſome comments on the motives which had induced the Upper Houſe to reject the Bill.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Mr. *Bouverie*, Lord *H. Petty*, Sir *J. Sebright*, and other Members, alſo ſupported the motion, which was carried *nem. dis.*

Mr. *Whitbread* aſked ſeveral queſtions of Miniſters as to our relations with Foreign Powers. In his opinion, the preſent period was a moſt favourable moment for a peace, and, if dextrouſly managed, might ſave the farther effuſion of blood. Pruſſia had been under the hard neceſſity of concluding a treaty of peace with France, in which ſhe had been compelled to ſhut all her ports againſt our commerce. Looking alſo to America, and viewing the ſituation in which we ſtood with regard to that country, coupled with the late unfortunate tranſaction reſpecting the Cheſapeak, there ſeemed to be nothing but hoſtility around us. Added to all theſe, the deplorable ſituation of our Weſt India Merchants required immediate inveſtigation and relief. The Emperor of France was returned to his capital, and ready to turn the tide of war more directly againſt us.

Mr. *Canning* anſwered, that a direct communication from Ruſſia had been received on the 1ſt inſt. but not accompanied with any part of the Treaty, nor even with the clauſe which relates to this Country. It was impoſſible that any other than a conditional anſwer could be returned. What it was, muſt be obvious to every one. As to our ſituation with America, he muſt premiſe, that whatever it might at preſent be, it in no degree aroſe from the preſent Miniſters. Finding a Treaty had been negotiated by the late Miniſters, and ſent to America for ratification, it became their determination not to do any thing which might interfere with that treaty. If the treaty was ratified, they had determined to put it in force, and act on it the ſame as if it had been a treaty negotiated by themſelves. If it was rejected, it was their intention ſo to act towards America, as to evince, on their part, the moſt unequivocal deſire to maintain the relations of peace and amity. With reſpect to Turkey, he could in few words anſwer what was ſaid on the ſubject in his Majeſty's ſpeech, *viz.* "That his Majeſty had adopted ſuch meaſures as might beſt enable him, in concert with the Emperor of Ruſſia, to take advantage of any favourable oppor unity for bringing the hoſtilities in which they were engaged with the Sublime Porte, to a concluſion conſiſtent with his Majeſty's honour, and the intereſt of his Ally."

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Auguſt* 11.

Lord *Redeſdale* and the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* ſpoke againſt the ſecond reading of the Pariſh Schools Bill; and contended that public inſtitutions for education ſhould continue in the hands of the Dioceſan.

Lord *Stanhope* defended the Bill; and Lord *Hawkeſbury* moved, that it be read a ſecond time this day three months; which was carried.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Auguſt* 13.

Mr. *Sheridan*, on making his motion on the ſtate of Ireland, entered at great length on the conduct of Miniſters in introducing the different Bills of this Seſſion relative to Ireland. He inſiſted that the people were perfectly loyal; though he did not deny that a few wretches exiſted in Ireland, who would ſurrender their country to a Foreign Tyrant. He therefore condemned the inconſiſtency of Miniſters, who, while they were endeavouring to make the whole people of England an armed people, prevented the Iriſh Nation from having arms even while they were withdrawing whole legions of troops from that country. Adverting to the conduct of Government towards the Iriſh, he inſiſted that none of the fine promiſes made to them at the Union had been realiſed. As to the late Miniſters, he thought, in their meaſures for the relief of Ireland, they began at the wrong end; the condition of the people being the only improvement that was neceſſary. He at length moved, that the Houſe ſhould, on an early day after the commencement of the next Seſſion, take into their ſerious conſideration

tion the ſtate and condition of Ireland, in the anxious hope that it might be then found unneceſſary to continue in force any longer the two Bills which have been paſſed in the preſent Seſſion.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, there was no neceſſity for the Houſe to pledge itſelf to ſuch a reſolution; he therefore moved the previous queſtion.

Mr. *Grattan* declared that the diſcontented in Ireland were more numerous than Mr. Sheridan conceived; and explained, that the Arms Bill had not in view to diſarm the great maſs of the people, but only thoſe who were rebels, and went about the country, plundering the houſes of farmers and gentlemen of arms. He ſaid he fully approved of that part of Mr. Sheridan's motion which related to bettering the condition of the people, but not to that which condemned the two Bills lately paſſed.

Meſſrs. *Windham*, *Dillon*, and *Lockhart*, ſpoke to the ſame purport; and the Houſe divided on Mr. Sheridan's motion—Ayes 33—Noes 76.

[*The Commiſſioners' Speech, on cloſing the Seſſion, has already been given in p.* 775.]

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 26. This Gazette contains two letters tranſmitted by Lord Collingwood. One is from Capt. Raitt, commander of his Majeſty's ſloop the Scout, detailing the proceedings of that ſloop and the Redwing in deſtroying a Spaniſh privateer, a letter of marque, and a felucca, in the river of Barbate, on the 15th of June. The privateer's name is the De Bon Vaſſalio, Peter Thomſon, Commander, mounting one long twenty-four pounder and two long ſixes, manned with forty-two men, all of which made their eſcape but four.

The next letter is from Lieut. Robert Tomlinſon, of the Dexterous gun-brig, dated Gibraltar-Bay, June 24. He ſays, "Having obſerved the Iſle of Cani, at the foot of Apes-hill, to be a lurking-place for the enemy's privateers which infeſt the Gut, I endeavoured, on the 23d inſt. to make myſelf acquainted, by ſounding round it; the boat ſent on this duty was fired at by a privateer, which had ſecreted herſelf amongſt the rocks. At four P. M. came in, with a ſpring on the cable, within leſs than half a mile of the enemy's veſſels, which we now diſcovered to be two, from which our fire drove the men. At five, finding our fire not to have the deſired effect of ſinking them, the officers and people volunteered to bring them out in the boats, which they effected under a heavy fire of muſketry from the privateer's people, ſtationed on the iſland. She is named the Victoria, Joſeph Landage, commander, mounting two long ſix-pounders, and twenty-five men, one of whom we found on board wounded. The gallant conduct of Mr. Pritchard, Sub-Lieutenant, who commanded the party, deſerves the higheſt commendation, for though wounded in the ſide before he got on-board the veſſel, he concealed the hurt till he received a ſecond ball through his arm; he ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of the men under his command, eſpecially Edward Stokes, Gunner's Mate, to whom, on Mr. Pritchard's being wounded, the command devolved. I have now the painful taſk to fulfil of acquainting your Lordſhip, that we had one marine killed, and two ſeamen (beſides Mr. Pritchard) wounded; they are all in a fair way of recovery. The other veſſel was ſo ſecure by the rocks, that it was impoſſible to get her out."

In another letter, dated July 16, Lord Collingwood gives an account of three Turkiſh, one Venetian, three French, and ſeventeen Spaniſh veſſels, captured on this ſtation.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 28. This Gazette announces the following captures: the Spaniſh letter of marque brig Avantura, a beautiful coppered veſſel, of 140 tun, pierced for 18 guns, but carrying only 10, and 43 men, by the Narciſſus, Capt. C. Malcolm; L'Eſperance French felucca privateer, of St. Domingo, manned with 18 men, and armed with blunderbuſſes and ſmall arms, by the Hunter ſloop, Capt. S. H. Ingleſield; and La Bueno Union Spaniſh privateer, of one braſs gun and 30 men, by the Adamant, Capt. J. Stiles.

Admiralty-office, October 10. A Letter from Capt. Mundy, of his Majeſty's Ship Hydra, addreſſed to Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, of which the following is a Copy, has been tranſmitted to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, by Rear-Admiral Purvis.

His Majeſty's Ship Hydra, at Sea, Aug. 7.

My Lord, I have the honour to relate, that I chaſed three armed polaccas into the harbour of Begu, on the coaſt of Catalonia, late laſt night; and having reconnoitred this morning, deemed an attempt on them practicable, although under the cloſe protection of a battery and tower. At fifty minutes after noon the ſhip was anchored, with ſprings on the cables, at the entrance of the port, and began the attack; a ſmart fire was returned by the enemy, which however conſider-

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ably abated after ſomewhat more than an hour's action; on perceiving which, I ordered a party of ſeamen and marines, under the command of the ſecond Lieutenant (Mr. Drury), with Lieutenants Hayes and Pengelly, of the Marines, Mr. Finlaiſon (Midſhipman), Mr. Goddard (Clerk) volunteer, attended by Mr. Bailey, Aſſiſtant-Surgeon, to land on the flank of the enemy, and drive them from their guns, keeping up a heavy fire from the Hydra, to cover the boats; yet, notwithſtanding our endeavours to draw the particular attention of the battery, the detachments were ſoon expoſed to a croſs diſcharge of langrage from the ſhipping and fort, as well as muſketry from the rocks: unſhaken, however, they advanced; and having mounted the cliff, which was moſt difficult of acceſs, they attacked the fort with ſuch intrepidity, that the Enemy did not think proper to await their cloſing, but ſpiking the guns, ruſhed out on the one ſide, as our brave fellows entered at the other. The battery contained four 26-pounders. This gallant atchievement gave me an opportunity of employing the broadſide ſolely on the veſſels, from which a conſtant fire was ſtill kept on our people on ſhore. On gaining the guns, Mr. Drury advanced with the ſeamen and a few marines to the town, leaving Mr. Hayes and his party to retain them, and to occupy the heights that commanded the decks of the veſſels, and from which he could annoy the Enemy, who were in great numbers on the oppoſite ſide of the harbour, which is extremely narrow. As ſoon as the town was cleared of the enemy, the crews abandoned their veſſels, but formed in groups of muſquetry among the rocks and buſhes, firing on the ſeamen, who had now ſeized the boats on the beach, and were boarding the polaccas, while another party of the Enemy had gained a height above the marines, and kept them continually engaged, notwithſtanding ſome guns were kept playing on them from the Hydra. At half paſt three, obſerving Mr. Drury in full poſſeſſion of the veſſels, I ſent the reſt of the boats, under Lieut. Little, to aſſiſt in towing them out, and at four had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing them rounding the Point, when the marines reimbarked under a heavy diſcharge of muſketry, the Enemy having collected their whole force to haraſs the retreat. When I review the circumſtances attending the debarkation of this handful of men, and reflect on the many difficulties they had to ſurmount in an attack on a fort ſtrongly defended by nature, as well as art, there oppoſed to more than three times their force for two hours, ſucceeding in poſſeſſing themſelves of the veſſels, and deliberately laying out hawſers to the very rocks that were occupied by the Enemy, and warping them out againſt a freſh breeze, expoſed to a galling fire of muſketry, I feel perfectly incapable of writing a panegyrick equal to their merits; but it has not required this exploit to ſtamp theſe officers with the character of cool judgment and determined bravery. During the term of four years I have witneſſed frequent inſtances of the gallantry of Lieuts. Drury and Hayes; and Lieut. Pengelly (though not of ſo long a ſtanding in the Hydra) has ever been a volunteer on ſuch ſervices. I have alſo the greateſt pleaſure in adding, that the above-mentioned Officers ſpeak in enthuſiaſtic terms of the behaviour of all employed under them: to your Lordſhip's notice and protection, therefore, I beg moſt ſtrongly to recommend them. The conduct of the reſt of the Officers and ſhip's company fully equalled my utmoſt wiſhes; to the tremendous fire they kept up, I attribute the ſmallneſs of our loſs and damage, namely, one killed and two wounded on-board, and four wounded of the detachment: the fore and mizen-topmaſts and foretop-ſail-yard ſhot through, a few in the hull, and the rigging triflingly cut, is all the damage. To Mr. M'Kenſie, the Firſt Lieutenant, who has ſerved with me the whole of the war, I feel much indebted for his aſſiſtance throughout this little enterprize. A deſcription of the captured veſſels, and the names of the killed and wounded, I incloſe, for your Lordſhip's information. The Prince Eugene and Caroline were returning to Marſeilles. I am, &c. G. Mundy.

Veſſels captured. Polacca ſhip Prince Eugene, of 16 guns (pierced for 20) and 130 men.—Polacca brig La Belle Caroline, of 10 guns (pierced for 14) and 40 men.—Polacca brig El Carmen de Roſaria, of 4 guns (pierced for 10) and 20 men.

H. Brown, ſeaman, killed. Mr. Goddard, clerk; Serjeant Buſh, and C. Simpſon, ſeaman, ſlightly wounded. Jeremiah M'Carthy, J. Sullivan, ſeamen, and G. Saliſbury, marine, ſeverely wounded.

Letter from Capt. Brace, to Vice-adm. Whitſhed, Commander in Chief on the Coaſt of Ireland.

Virginie, at Sea, Sept. 28.

Sir, Since my Letter of the 25th, which ſtated the ſituation of the ſloops you were pleaſed to place under my command, I have the honour to acquaint you, that, by availing myſelf of your orders, and the information I derived from the Mary, of Liverpool, I ſucceeded in intercepting the Jeſus Maria Joſef Spaniſh lugger privateer, of fourteen 12-pounders and 120 men, when ſhe left St. Sebaſtian, but only 45

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on board when taken yesterday morning, with some English prisoners. She appears a complete vessel of her description, well armed and appointed, and to have been commanded by a dashing enterprizing character, too well acquainted with our coast, having captured 25 sail, nine during this cruize. Through the chance of war he has fallen, and was the only person hurt, his vessel not surrendering until the musketry had riddled her sails, and the grape-shot brought them down; he expired of a musket-ball wound as the surgeon went to his assistance. I have detached Lieut. Powell, of this ship, in the prize, to rescue, if possible, the captured vessels, and to afford information to the cruizers, relying on his exertions. On closing my letter, I have the pleasure to had, that I have just recaptured the Commerce, another of the lugger's prizes.

I am, &c. E. Brace.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The Session of the Legislative Body closed on the 18th ult. on which day the Tribunate also ended its career, with an address to Buonaparte. A Decree has passed, transferring its Members and functions to the Legislative Body.

The French Commercial Code, intituled "*The Code of Napoleon*," has been published in the *Moniteur*, of which it fills 36 columns. It is to supersede all other commercial laws in France, from January next. It regulates the distinction to be preserved between merchants and people who are mere retailers of goods; enacts laws for partnerships, and dictates the manner in which the Tribunal for Bankrupts is to proceed in its inquiries.—The whole Code is heavy, and uninteresting to the English reader.

The *Moniteur* (as well as the other leading French Papers) has begun to comment on our proceedings against Denmark. The following is an extract from a long train of "Reflections on the Situation of Copenhagen," contained in the *Journal de Paris*, said to be copied from a German Paper, printed at Cologne. The other parts of the article have ceased to interest, from their want of novelty, and from their relation to events now gone by. "What will become of the English in Zealand, when Winter sets in? Was it not between the islands of Langeland and Zealand, that Charles Gustavus passed upon the ice, and made himself master of those of Halster and Moen? Moen touches on Zealand; and nothing is more easy than the passage from Fionia to Langeland, by an arm of the sea which vessels cannot enter. It is, therefore, *not impossible*, that the victorious troops of the Continent, *favoured by the season*, may advance to the foot of the ramparts of Copenhagen, and deliver Denmark."

Another article (said to be written by a Dane) is chiefly deserving of notice, as it admits that it was in the power of France, whenever she might choose, to compel Denmark to abandon her system of neutrality; therefore, says this Parisian Dane to England, "You wish to burn those ships which, some time or other, might *transport the vengeance of the Continent to your own coasts.*"

The French wish to have it supposed that our conduct in Zealand has been as bad as that of the French in the different countries they have conquered. But they produce no proofs, except that we attempted to ascertain whether an Officer, who had endeavoured to get into Copenhagen during the siege, was the bearer of secret orders from the Crown Prince! The French must indeed be surprised to hear that we have imposed no contributions upon the island of Zealand, or the city of Copenhagen; that we have respected the feelings of the inhabitants so much, as not to quarter our troops upon them; that we have not pillaged them; and that we have actually paid for all the necessaries which have been furnished us.

The number of packages of valuable paintings and curiosities which have arrived at the Napolean Museum, from Berlin and Potsdam, amount to 250!

Buonaparte is about to create thirty new Marquisates; many of the titles are to be accompanied by territorial allotments in Westphalia: he is likewise said to be about to assimilate the Constitution of France in some degree to that of England, by forming a kind of Upper and Lower House of Parliament. They will certainly be subservient Senates.

It is again currently reported, that all the territory on the Southern bank of the Meuse is to be ceded to France.

Buonaparte is stated to have been of late become lusty, and to be in better health than for several years past.

Fontainbleau, Oct. 7. Since the Court has taken up its residence here, Fontainbleau presents a very lively scene. The road from Paris is covered with carriages, and the postmasters of the environs have been obliged to augment the number of their post-horses. The Ministers arrive frequently from Paris, to transact business with the Emperor. He yesterday held a council, which continued from eleven in the morning till seven in the evening. At the conclusion of it he went to dinner, and

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ſo minutes after he appeared at the theatre. Beſides the Court of the Emperor and Empreſs, Fontainbleau poſſeſſes the King and Queen of Weſtphalia, the Queen of Holland, the Prince of Baden, the Prince Primate, and ſeveral other Foreign Princes. It is ſtated, that on the 14th of October the anniverſary of the battle of Jena will be celebrated in the 12 municipalities of Paris, by the marriage of certain military perſons to young women, who are to be portioned by the Emperor. M. de Lindholm, aid-de-camp to the Prince Royal of Denmark, whom the unfortunate affair of Copenhagen had brought to the Court of France, left this place on the 4th for Kiel.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch official paper contains a decree relative to Britiſh property; which orders that the produce of that already ſeized ſhall be applied to the ſinking fund. No leſs than 47 neutral ſhips which have entered the Dutch ports direct from England have been ſeized, and are at preſent under trial, the whole of which are expected to be confiſcated. Buonaparte's famous decree of blockade is ordered to be moſt rigidly enforced; and for the future all neutral veſſels bound to or from England are to be deemed lawful prizes. This order has naturally given alarm to the American Ambaſſador at Paris, who conſidered it of ſo much importance, that he immediately diſpatched an expreſs to his Government by way of Bourdeaux. Indeed, there ſeems to be no end to the vexatious reſtrictions impoſed by the enemy on commercial intercourſe. Buonaparte's rage overcomes his reaſon; and the tranſport of the moment muſt be gratified at the hazard of any injury to the people over whom he rules.

A gentleman, who eſcaped in an open boat from Holland on the 3d inſt. and was picked up at ſea, confirms the accounts of the rigid and ſucceſsful efforts of the French and Dutch governments to prevent all intercourſe with this country. An order was iſſued, ſome time ago, "that every perſon leaving Holland for a neutral or friendly port ſhould depoſit with the Government 1000 guilders, as a pledge that he was going to the place ſpecified in his paſſport." His arrival was to be atteſted by the Conſul reſident at the neutral or friendly port; and, upon ſatisfying theſe forms, the Government promiſed to return this cautionary depoſit. This decree continued in force only for a ſhort time. It was ſoon diſcovered by the French directors of the Dutch police, that there were many perſons who were willing to pay the 1000 guilders for the opportunity of eſcaping. The conſequence was, that the former regulation was annulled, and another eſtabliſhed, which ſtrictly enjoins, "that no perſon ſhall be permitted to quit the territory of Holland by *ſea* on any pretence whatever."

ITALY.

Private letters from Leghorn ſay, the entrance of the French was ſo ſudden into that city, on the 28th of Auguſt, that, though they had been marching all night, nobody knew of the circumſtance till they arrived. Their number has ſince been increaſed to 6000, and General Dumoulin is commander in chief. French commiſſaries arrived at the ſame time with them, who immediately laid every ſhip in the harbour under an embargo, in order to ſeek for Engliſh goods. The merchants and factors all through Etruria have alſo been called upon to give an account of the Engliſh goods in their poſſeſſion. The Engliſh at Leghorn will ſuſtain an incalculable loſs; as, by means of Neutrals, they have for ſome time paſt carried on a trade all over Italy.

The American Conſul at Genoa has been arreſted, and ſeals put upon his papers. The Queen of Etruria is ſaid to have given orders for the ſeizure of all Britiſh property in her States.

General Marmont has declared Raguſa to belong to France, and notified that it and Dalmatia ſhall form a part of the kingdom of Italy.

Corfu and the Republic of the Seven Iſlands are ſaid to be delivered up to the French by the Ruſſians. Theſe were expreſſly erected into a barrier againſt the deſigns of France upon Turkey: but Buonaparte already graſps the dominion of Greece and Egypt, and holds out to Ruſſia the ſovereignty of Conſtantinople, and of the reſt of Turkey in Europe, as the lure of acquieſcence. Cattaro and its territory have likewiſe been given up by the Ruſſians to the French.

On the 17th Auguſt, Lucien Buonaparte arrived at Rome from Ruffinella, in order to attend the funeral of one of his ſons, who died about a week before. The Italian and German journals ſimply mention him as *the Senator* Lucien.

The Neapolitan papers inform us, that the Ex-King Ferdinand, with all his family, have departed from Sicily, in an Engliſh frigate. It is added, that to cover his flight from the inhabitants, it was given out that he was going to place himſelf at the head of an inſurrection which had broken out at Naples.

A ſquadron of gun-boats is preparing at Venice; ſuppoſed for the purpoſe of attempting a deſcent upon Sicily, as great numbers of French troops are pouring into Naples.

SPAIN.

Spain, it is reported, has been compelled by France to cede both the Floridas

ridas to America, in the event of her enforcing the Non-importation Act againſt England.

His Catholic Majeſty Charles the Third, who died in December 1788, at Madrid, declared, during his illneſs, that he firmly believed the Spaniſh dominions would become tributary to, if not totally ſubjugated by, the Government of France, in the courſe of 20 years. The time of the prophecy has little more to elapſe than a twelvemonth.

PORTUGAL.

At Liſbon, commerce is entirely at a ſtand, and confidence has vaniſhed: the Merchants were under apprehenſions of being unable to meet the demands upon them, and anſwer their acceptances. This was communicated to the Government, and a decree was iſſued, to protract, for three months, the payment of acceptances to the Britiſh Factory; but this decree was found to be ſo injurious, that it is ſaid to have been repealed on the following day. In the mean time, the Britiſh Merchants, both at Liſbon and Oporto, are ſhipping off their goods with all poſſible ſpeed; but we are ſorry to ſay, that there is an inadequate number of ſhips. At Oporto, forty ſail were loading, and had nearly taken in their cargoes on the 5th. The reſolution of the Court to emigrate to the Brazils, it is thought, would be ſtrongly oppoſed in the moment of its execution, not only by the great maſs of population, but by the principal and middling ranks, in the State, the Army, and the Church. The only conſolation left is in the hope that a Britiſh fleet has, ere this, entered the Tagus, and will afford the Portugueſe Government, and our Merchants, that aſſiſtance which they ſtand ſo much in need of.

Such was the eagerneſs of the Britiſh families, at Liſbon, to return to England, and ſuch the natural diſpoſition of ſhipowners to avail themſelves of that eagerneſs, that no leſs than 1200l. was actually paid by one family for its paſſage to this country.

GERMANY.

A private letter ſtates, that an Auſtrian Courier, charged with diſpatches for Count Stahremberg, has recently been ſtopped in Holland, and all his Papers taken from him. The former conduct of the French Government renders the commiſſion of ſo atrocious an act of violence by no means improbable. Buonaparte, perhaps, hopes that a peruſal of the confidential correſpondence of the Court of Vienna will furniſh him with ſome pretext for a new aggreſſion on the Auſtrian territory.

It is confidently ſtated, that the Princeſs Auguſta of Saxony, who refuſed Jerome Buonaparte, has conſented to give her hand to the Prince Royal of Bavaria.

The nuptials of the Emperor of Auſtria with the Princeſs Maria Ludovica Beatrice, eldeſt daughter of the late Prince Ferdinand of Milan, are to be ſolemnized in November. She appeared at Court, on the Emperor's birth-day, with his Majeſty's portrait on her neck. The Emperor on the ſame day preſented to her diamond bracelets of great value. The wardrobe of the new Empreſs is preparing on the moſt extenſive ſcale; 5000 yards of cambric are employed in making her *handkerchiefs* alone!

The Emperor Francis, it is ſaid, intends to be crowned King of Auſtria in November.

His Imperial Majeſty has preſented Lord Pembroke, the Engliſh Envoy Extraordinary, with a magnificent gold ſnuff-box, with the Emperor's portrait, richly ſet in diamonds.

The pay of the Civil Officers attached to the Auſtrian army has been conſiderably increaſed.

An Aſtrologer of Vienna, named Jacques Deegen, has announced in the public papers, that he has invented a method of mounting in the air with artificial wings. He has given a ſpecimen of its effect, by raiſing himſelf to the height of 27 feet.

On the evening of the 11th ult. there was felt at Nieuwied and its environs a ſtrong ſhock of an earthquake, accompanied with ſome very remarkable circumſtances. The noiſe which was heard at the moment of the commotion reſembled the rattling of carriages proceeding with great velocity. The fiſhermen on the Rhine ſaw numbers of fiſh frequently thrown out of the water. The wind ſuddenly ceaſed, the ſky became thick with clouds, and towards midnight a ſhock again occurred, which was followed by a third, about three in the morning. On the preceding day there was a ſharp froſt, which, in many places, congealed the water. No lives were loſt by the event.

Private letters from Hamburgh ſtate, that the Senate of Hamburgh has given 16 millions of livres for the redemption of the Engliſh merchandize ſeized in that city.

The new *King* of Weſtphalia has iſſued a Proclamation, diſſolving the Deputation of the States of Hanover; and ſome part of the diſtrict of Rimſloh, in the *ci-devant* Biſhopric of Oſnaburgh, having reſiſted the collection of taxes, the principals have been ordered to be tried by a ſpecial commiſſion, and the impoſts to be doubled.

Banks of the Meine, Sept. 4. The Government at Hildeſheim now iſſues its Ordinances with this introduction, "In the name of his Majeſty the Emperor of the

the French, King of Italy, Napoleon *the Great.*

SWEDEN.

Stralsund, Sept. 6. Yesterday Gen. Baron Von Toll, who has the command of the Swedish troops in the island of Rugen, capitulated. The French will take possession of the island on the 9th inst. Besides the island of Rugen, all the Swedish islands on the German coast of the Baltic are included in the capitulation. The number of Swedish troops on the island of Rugen are estimated at 14,000 men.

By the Secret Articles of the Treaty of Tilsit, the unfortunate King of France is no longer suffered to enjoy an asylum within the Russian territory. He arrived at Carlscrona, in a Swedish frigate, on the 16th ult. accompanied by the Duke of Angoulême. The Queen of Sweden, and the Princess Sophia, had previously joined his Swedish Majesty at the same place. The health of the latter is improving. These circumstances are officially communicated in the Bulletin, dated Carlscrona, the 17th.—The King of France is daily expected in England.

DENMARK.

It appears that the destruction, both of persons and houses, during the siege of Copenhagen, has been greatly exaggerated. The number of lives lost did not exceed 700. About 250 houses were destroyed, and the College and the Cathedral were consumed. The reports of serious disturbances having taken place at Copenhagen are also said to be unfounded.

It is said, that the stores found at Copenhagen were immense, and that a considerable part belonged to France and Spain, who had made the arsenals there a depôt, till opportunity offered to get them to their respective ports.

Upwards of 400 pieces of brass ordnance, which were buried in the Arsenal of Copenhagen, have been since discovered by our troops.

A private letter from Copenhagen states, that Admiral Gambier was shot at by a Dane. The shot was fired when the Admiral was about to go on-board his boat from the shore, and a seaman who was near him at the time was killed. The writer does not mention whether the person who fired the shot was taken into custody.—A shocking murder was committed by the Danes upon one of our Rifle Corps, who fell into their hands. They first nailed him to a tree, after which they cut off his ears, and put out his eyes, leaving him in that situation, with a scroll fixed to the tree over his head, announcing their determination to treat all of the same corps, who should fall into their hands, in the same manner.

Of the hostile compact against Great Britain, entered into by Denmark and France, our readers have long been apprized. This important fact is no longer affected to be denied, even by the enemy themselves; for we find, by an article from Altona, inserted in the official Gazette of the Dutch Government, that the Prince Royal of Denmark has entered into a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with France, and that the whole of Marshal Bernadotte's division is immediately to enter the Danish provinces. It is added, in private accounts, that it has been stipulated that Zealand shall be garrisoned by 50,000 French troops.

The Councils of Denmark, in Holstein, have issued orders for the seizure of English persons and property, and for prohibiting all trade and commerce with this country.

The little island of Flekeroe, at the mouth of Christianfand harbour, has been taken by storm. In blowing up the fortifications, we lost a Lieutenant and four men.

Gottenburg, Oct. 5. A traveller arrived to-day from Copenhagen, who reports, that it is pretty well ascertained there, that Buonaparte had made large pecuniary offers to Denmark for her navy and stores.

PRUSSIA.

The time for putting into execution the Secret Articles of the Treaty of Tilsit is now arrived; and the disclosure of the provisions of those articles is most clearly illustrative of the dictatorial power assumed by Buonaparte, and the abject submission with which the Allied Sovereigns are bound to that dictation. The Proclamation issued by the Royal Prussian Council of Navigation and Trade, at Memel, on the 2d of September, begins as follows:

PROCLAMATION.

"It is hereby made known to all Merchants of this place, that, in pursuance of the Peace concluded at Tilsit, between Prussia and France, not only all Prussian Ports shall be shut against English ships, but that also all trade and commerce between Prussia and England must cease.

"Hitherto they could only be shut up in a private manner, because several Prussian ships were lying in English ports, and it became therefore necessary to preserve them, and because several other vessels, laden with provisions, unavoidably required for this country, were still at sea. These obstacles being now removed, we hereby publicly make known, by his Royal Majesty's command, that this port, in common with all other Prussian harbours, are shut against all ships which are English, or belonging to any individual of the English nation: that under no circumstances, and no pretences whatsoever, an English ship, or even a neutral bottom,

tom, coming from Engliſh Ports or Engliſh Colonies, ſhall be admitted in the ports of this country; and that no perſon ſhall be permitted, on pain of the goods being confiſcated, and other ſevere puniſhment inflicted, to ſend goods from this place to any Engliſh Port or Engliſh Colonies, or to order them to be ſent to this Port—in ſhort, that no navigation or trade with England, or the Engliſh Colonies, ſhall be permitted, either in Engliſh or neutral bottoms."

The King of Pruſſia has appointed a Court Martial to examine into the conduct of numerous Officers during the late calamitous war. To a General Officer who ſolicited his diſmiſſal, the King is ſaid to have replied, that the application was premature, as it remained to be determined whether it ſhould be accompanied by honour or infamy.

Letters have been received from Dantzic and Koningſberg, which mention that the French troops had quitted the neighbourhood of theſe cities, the contributions having been either diſcharged, or ſatisfactory ſecurity for the payment given. Pruſſia, however, is not yet releaſed from their viſitation, as they have only removed to Elbing, where they mean to eſtabliſh themſelves for the winter. All the public buildings and warehouſes in that city are converting into barracks for their reception.

The Thorn Journal contains the following advertiſement, both in the German and French language:—"By long obſervation and frequent ſtudy, I have diſcovered a certain method, by which, without much difficulty or expence, *the moſt faithful, healthy, and pleaſant weather*, may be obtained. Addreſs to the Printing-office, Thorn."

RUSSIA.

It is firmly believed, that by the Secret Articles of the Treaty of Tilſit, the Emperor Alexander was ſo far prevailed on, as to engage to ſhut the Ruſſian ports againſt the Engliſh; and nothing but the dread of chaſtiſement from that country has, or would prevent its being carried into execution. Be the danger, however, what it may, it is ſaid that Buonaparte has made a formal demand upon the Emperor Alexander, that all the ports of Ruſſia ſhould be ſhut againſt Engliſh veſſels. A Ruſſian Ukaſe has been publiſhed; which, though profeſſing to be for the purpoſe of giving facility to the admiſſion of foreigners, multiplies the difficulties, and is, doubtleſs, meant to haraſs the Britiſh merchants ſettled in Ruſſia.

The French troops in Poland are to remain there till the ſtipulations of the Treaty of Tilſit ſhall be fulfilled.

On the 5th ult. the day of the return of the Imperial Guards and garriſon of St. Peterſburg (about 12,000 men) to that city, from the theatre of war, the Emperor went to meet the proceſſion, accompanied by the French Ambaſſador, General Savary. This miniſter of Buonaparte rode on the right hand of the Emperor, and engroſſed all his converſation; while Lord Leveſon Gower, our Ambaſſador, was placed in a conſpicuous ſituation, in the front of the Senate-houſe, to view the proceſſion as it paſſed, ſurrounded by the high-ſpirited nobility of Ruſſia, anxious for the character and the true intereſts of the country, and indignant at the proſtration of every thing they held moſt ſacred, by the ſubmiſſive attention of their Emperor to the repreſentative of the Tyrant Buonaparte. The nobility afterwards gave a grand dinner to Lord Leveſon Gower, at which the Emperor expreſſed ſome diſapprobation.

By a Manifeſto, publiſhed at St. Peterſburg, Sept. 1, the peace concluded with France has at length been publiſhed to the Nation at large. It ſtates, that owing to the exertions made by the Ruſſian troops, and by all claſſes of the nation, the war was brought to ſuch an iſſue, that very important aggrandiſements might have been obtained; but, as this could only have been done *at the expence of an Ally*, his Majeſty thought it beneath the dignity of the Ruſſian Empire to accept them, and therefore contented himſelf with *ſecuring, in ſome meaſure, the frontiers of Ruſſia.*

The Emperor Alexander had a narrow eſcape lately, but the nature of it is not mentioned; the circumſtance is noticed in the *Hemburgh* papers in the following terms:—"By a letter from Lubec, it appears that a report had reached thence from Ruſſia, that the Emperor Alexander had been ſaved from imminent danger, through the intrepidity of the Grand Duke Conſtantine."

St. Peterſburg, Sept. 29. Our Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, Baron de Budberg, has retired from office, for an unlimited time, on account of ill health. His portfolio has been transferred to Count Sokotoff.

The thermometer here is ſtill between 14 and 19 degrees. The oldeſt people living do not remember to have witneſſed ſo fine a ſummer.

TURKEY.

The moſt unreſtrained anarchy prevails in Turkey; the Janiſſaries have aſſumed the controul of Government, the members of which they appoint and depoſe at pleaſure. A private in their corps, who calls himſelf Muſtapha Cavac, had, at the date of the laſt accounts, the ſupreme command.

A continental Gazette, entitled *Regio Dalmata*, has publiſhed a letter from Conſtantinople, of the 17th of July, which ſays—

says—"The revolution which has just been effected here, so far from being finished, seems to recommence with terrible symptoms. Almost all Asia refuses to acknowledge the new Sultan Mustapha. On every side is reared the standard of rebellion. Cidi Bascia, the brother-in-law of Sultan Selim, having assembled all the disbanded troops, who formed part of the Nizam Gedid, menaces the capital. Coffan Oglou, Kara Osman, and Jusuff Aga, have likewise assembled a great number of malcontents, and are marching in arms to Constantinople. The number of rebels amounts, it is said, to near 100,000. They have seized and carried off to their camp the Dervise, and the Patriarch of Cogni, the pretended descendant of Mahomet, the only person who can gird on the scymetar of the Grand Seignior, and proclaim him the legitimate sovereign. Three thousand cavalry have deserted during the night from the capital, and passed over to Asia, to join the rebels. We are on the eve of witnessing the most tremendous scenes. It is to be feared that the Sultan Selim will perish by the command of the present Sultana Valide, in which case we may look for the effusion of rivers of blood."

Between the 1st and 6th of August three great fires took place at Constantinople, which reduced several hundred houses to ashes.

ASIA.

Accounts have been received from some of our Eastern possessions, which relate to the discovery of another conspiracy among the native troops in the neighbourhood of Vellore, in which even some of the native officers were said to be implicated. The plan was to have been carried into effect at the moment when it was supposed all the British Officers would be off their guard, attending a public entertainment given by the lady of Sir J. Cradock; but information of the plot having been received, it was frustrated for the time. The entertainment took place at the time intended; but on pretext of doing honour to the guests, a respectable European force attended, the presence of which prevented the conspirators from making any attempt. The regiment principally implicated was the 20th Native. It was feared, however, that others were also disaffected in the neighbourhood of Vellore. The plot was discovered by some persons who heard the wives of the Sepoys entreating their husbands to desist from their horrible design; in consequence of which, the ringleaders were taken into custody.

By accounts from Bundelcund, dated in February, we learn that the strong fortress of Chumeer, in the district of Poonah, which had long been in the possession of irregular troops, had been attacked by a detachment under Col. Hawkins, and carried by assault, after a desperate conflict, in which the whole garrison, amounting to nearly 300 men, were killed. The attack was led by Capt. Delamain; and Lieuts. Macgregor, of the 17th foot, and M'Queen, of the 1st native infantry, were unfortunately killed, with about 40 of the Europeans and Natives. A nephew of Rumjeet Sing is said to have been killed in this attack.

The Persian Government has appointed an Ambassador to Bombay, to convey to the India Company assurances of its friendship. The Minister, Mirza Riza Cooly, has been nominated to this mission, for which great preparations have been made.

We announce with pleasure, that official accounts have been received, of the differences which lately subsisted between the India Company's Servants at Canton and the Chinese, having been amicably adjusted.

Introduction of Christianity into China.

A Catholic Missionary at Pekin, named Odeadato, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life, at Geho, in Tartary, for having converted numerous Chinese to Christianity. A native of Canton, named Chin-yo-vang, and some soldiers, who were instrumental to the pious labours of Odeadato, have been punished, and all their converts have been sent into banishment and slavery, at Elu, in Tartary. The books on Christianity, the blocks with which they were printed, and all the papers of Odeadato and his followers, have been publicly burned; and several military and civil officers have been banished, for their negligence in suffering the people to be corrupted.

The Gospel had been publicly preached in numerous churches; and, it is supposed, has made such impressions among the natives, as even the persecution to which they are exposed cannot efface.

AFRICA.

A War lately broke out in Africa, between several of the tribes, in consequence of a robbery committed on the tomb of one of the Chiefs of the Asshentees. The following is the official account of the circumstances:—The Asshenteis, headed by their king, on the 15th of June, proceeded to invest the fort of Annamabo, which was garrisoned by the African Company's slaves and boys, and 24 soldiers, under the command of Mr. White, and Messrs. Meredith, Swanzy, Bains, and Smith. The Asshenteis first took the town, and then proceeded under the walls of the garrison, and demanded all such persons as had taken shelter within them. A dreadful carnage ensued; and nearly 2000 persons became victims. Mr. White received two shots, one of which was in his mouth. Mr. Meredith, Mr. Swanzy, and

and Mr. Baines, were ſlightly wounded. Mr. White was not dead, but the country was deprived of his ſervices. Reinforcements were obtained from Cape Caſtle, under the command of Capt. Bold; they were embarked on board the Colpoys, and were landed at Annamabo. The Governor of Elmine expreſſed a wiſh to adjuſt the diſpute; but the mediation was withheld, and was afterwards adjuſted by a flag of truce, ſent out by Mr. White. After the battle of Annamabo, the Aſhenteis fled to Cape Coaſt Caſtle, with the remains of their army. The tribes were received by the Engliſh, who explained to them the folly of their conduct. Not leſs than 5000 women took ſhelter in the garriſon.

AMERICA.

The probability of a war between England and the United States has already encouraged the Indians to acts of hoſtility againſt the Americans. They have nearly ſuſpended the navigation of the Ohio, by frequently firing upon the boats as they paſſed; and on one occaſion they boarded a boat, and killed ſix men who were in her. Theſe occurrences have excited great ſenſation throughout the States, and will, it is believed, powerfully influence their Government in their Negotiations with this country.

The *Boſton Centinel* ſays, "Accounts from Detroit ſtate, that the firſt effects of a war with Great Britain would be an univerſal riſing of the Indians on the frontiers; for, notwithſtanding their ſeeming amity with the United States, they are inveterate in their hatred towards the people of America, and are anxious for a ſafe occaſion to indulge it."

Monday, the 31ſt of Auguſt, was executed on-board the Halifax, at Halifax, John Wilſon, *alias* Jenkin Ratford, for deſertion, mutiny, and contempt. He was one of the four deſerters taken out of the American frigate Cheſapeake, by the Leopard, and was ſome years maſter ſail-maker on board the Melampus. He was a native of London.

The deſerters from the Cheſapeake were ſentenced, after the execution of Ratford, to receive 500 laſhes each; but have ſince been pardoned.

American Papers, which have been received to the 11th ult. are filled with the reports of the proceeding on the trial of Col. Burr. From theſe it is evident that the diſcuſſions of the American Tribunal were a burleſque on the dignity and decorum of a judicial Court. They had all the heat and prejudice of an Election conteſt. Juſtice was entirely out of the queſtion; but it being impoſſible to prove any thing of a treaſonable nature againſt the Colonel, he was acquitted. The party papers expreſs themſelves in the moſt rancorous terms againſt him. He has been ſince tried for a Miſdemeanour, and acquitted; he is nevertheleſs to be tried a third time.

MADAME TURREAU.—An American Paper of the 25th ult. contains the following article, addreſſed to the Editor of the *Waſhington Federaliſt*.

INHUMANITY.—"At Georgetown, Diſtrict of Columbia, Madame Turreau, the wife of the French Ambaſſador, has been for many months, and now is, in the utmoſt diſtreſs and miſery. She is left in this deſtitute manner, without a cent, and with two of Gen. T.'s ſmall children; a girl about 7 or 8 years old, and a boy not 2 years old. I inquired if any miſconduct of her's had reduced her to this miſerable ſituation, but heard that her character was without blemiſh, and her conduct in this country may defy the tongue of calumny. From the ſplendid ſtyle of the Ambaſſador of the powerful Government of France, he cannot want means of ſupplying his lady with luxuries, inſtead of leaving her to ſtarve—and yet ſhe ſtarves! To tell all ſhe has ſuffered, would harrow up the heart of the moſt callous. Suffice it, at preſent, to ſay, *the* WIFE *of the* FRENCH AMBASSADOR, and *Grand Member of the Legion of Honour*, with his two children, are ſtarving in the United States."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Sept. 18. We gave, in our laſt Number, p. 880, a ſhort account of the exploſion of a corning mill at *Faverſham*. The ſcene of devaſtation is ſcarcely to be deſcribed: the building was levelled with the ground, the timbers ſplintered and diſperſed in every direction for ſome rods diſtance, and the maſſive preſs and mill wheels diſplaced and thrown many feet diſtant from their original poſition; the trees and plantations in the vicinity were alſo much torn; and the Receiving Houſe, only ſeparated from this mill by a ſlight plantation, was alſo much injured. The quantity of compoſition contained in the mill was 840lbs. the uſual charge received twice a day from the grinding-houſe. Thomas Delo, who was mending the gravelled walk leading to the mill, about 20 yards diſtant, was thrown down, from the effect of the ſhock, before he heard the noiſe; but attempting to riſe a third time, was ſtruck by a piece of timber on the ſmall part of the back, and rendered inſenſible: he is now in a fair way of recovery. Of the unfortunate ſufferers, one alone evinced ſome ſign of life; one was thrown to ſome rods diſtance, and fell among the willows; another (Scott, the foreman) was cut aſunder through the middle, had one of his thighs broken,

broken, and the back part of his ſcull blown off; the others were all diſfigured, their clothes torn off, and bodies ſcorched black and lacerated. Their names were J. Scott, Wm. Elliot, Dan. Tappenden, G. Blunn, J. Sampſon, and A. Shilling; of theſe, Scott, Elliott, and Sampſon, have each left a wife, and Tappenden and Blunn alſo each a wife and two children; Shilling was unmarried, and has left conſiderable property in the funds. Two horſes were dreadfully ſhattered, and the third was ſo much bruiſed, as to make it neceſſary to kill it. The Corning Mill blown up was No. 2 of the Royal Powder Works.

Sept. 24. A moſt beautiful ſpecimen of Roman elegance has lately been diſcovered at *Wellow*, Somerſetſhire, and by the interference of Col. Leigh, of Combhay, together with the lord of the manor, Col. Gore Langton, will be prevented from ſuffering the injury and dilapidation which the relicks of antiquity ſo frequently experience. What has been hitherto diſcovered conſiſts of a piece of Moſaic work, and of an exquiſitely-beautiful teſſelated pavement, enriched with figures, in a high ſtate of preſervation; and the teſſeræ of which preſerve the moſt beautiful and vivid colours. The dimenſions are conſiderable; and from what has been already found, it would appear that a very conſiderable portion yet remains to be explored. As lately as Thurſday ſevennight, the workmen had expoſed a freſh piece of great beauty, and as perfect as what had been previouſly laid open.

Sept. 25. An attempt was made a few days ſince by the priſoners of war at *Norman Croſs* to effect their eſcape. Between 10 and 11 at night a force of 500 of them rushed all at once againſt the interior paling of the priſon, and levelled one angle of it with the ground. They were proceeding to make a like experiment upon the next incloſure (conſtructed like the former of wood) when they were charged by the military, and more than 40 ſeverely wounded with the bayonet before they were driven back. None eſcaped; but, in conſequence of this attempt, a vaſt incloſure of brick-work is now building about the priſon; it is to be 14 feet high, and nearly a mile in circumference.

Sept. 30. The extraordinary high tide of this evening, which did ſuch ſerious damage all the way down the Thames, from London-bridge to the Nore, is attributed to the preſſure of the waters of the North Sea towards the Straits of Dover, in conſequence of the late violent winds from the North and North-eaſt, which have prevented the efflux of the Thames. In the neighbourhood of London, cellars were overflowed that were never injured by any former riſing of the tide. The damages are far more conſiderable than was at firſt imagined. On the *Lincolnſhire* coaſt, in ſeveral places, the banks were overflowed, and the low lands, near the ſea, inundated. At *Boſton*, very few houſes, ſituated near the river, eſcaped its effects, the water being more than a foot deep in rooms on the ground floor, and the cellars completely deluged. The ſtreets were in many places impaſſable. When at its height, the tide was four inches higher than the great one of the 19th Oct. 1781. At the Weſt end of the church, it was 2 feet 6 inches deep, and flowed down the different aiſles as far as the pulpit, to the conſiderable annoyance of the company aſſembled to enjoy the muſical feſtival. In its progreſs conſiderable damage was done; and it being what is called a ſtolen tide, the country was not prepared for it; in conſequence, many ſheep on the marſhes were drowned.—The North-eaſt coaſt of *Norfolk* felt its effects ſeverely. The levelneſs of the coaſt, the height of the tide, and the fury of the wind, made the ſea ruſh in upon the land with ſuch force and velocity as hardly had ever been experienced. *Blakeney* harbour, which is dry at low water, was filled by the ſea in the ſpace of a few minutes; the tide roſe above the banks, and the boats and veſſels which were in the harbour ſoon floated into the quay, and ſtove againſt the buildings. *Cley*, about a mile from Blakeney, afforded as extraordinary a ſpectacle. The tide uſually riſes at this place from 8 to 12 feet, and this time it roſe not leſs than 18; the ſtreets were completely inundated, and nothing but cloſed doors, and dunged crevices, prevented ſeveral feet of water penetrating into the ground-floors of the houſes. The road from Blakeney to Cley lies over a part of the land which is always covered by a few inches of water, which comes up to Cley. When the gale began to rage furiouſly, a gig paſſed with little inconvenience, as the water roſe not much above the horſe's ancles; but the tide rolled in with ſuch extraordinary rapidity, that half an hour after it was abſolutely impaſſable.—At *Whitſtable*, houſes, trees, and walls, were carried away by the devouring element. The veſſels in the harbour drove aſhore in the marſhes, the boats were daſhed to pieces, and the colliers that hauled high on the ſhore, being repaired, were ſet afloat, and deſtroyed ſeveral houſes by being daſhed againſt them. The inhabitants with difficulty eſcaped with their lives.—The *Recolvers*, about nine miles from Margate, which ſerves as a ſea-mark, and is very conſpicuous, from

from its two ſpires being built in the form of pyramids (called, by the ſeamen, "The two Sifters"), has received great damage. This antient ſtructure is ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall, in the interior of which is a burial-ground, and has been expected for a long time to have been waſhed away. This day, the tide took away the remaining part of the road, and carried with it about ten yards of the wall, which is not ten yards from the foundation of the church, and has left expoſed large pieces of coffins, with a quantity of bones and ſculls; and from the ſituation in which it now ſtands, the church, it is expected, will ſoon be ſwept away. Thirty ſheep, near this place, were waſhed away, and a large lugger was driven near half a mile up the marſhes, and found in a turnip-field at *Herne Bay*.—At *Margate*, ſeveral houſes have been waſhed away, and the diſtreſſed inhabitants with difficulty ſaved their beds, on which they were obliged to ſleep on the cliffs the remainder of the night. One poor fiſherman was obliged to carry his three ſmall children out of the houſe tied up in a blanket. The cliffs likewiſe ſuſtained conſiderable damage, and numbers of turnip and potatoe fields have been entirely ſpoiled by the ſalt water.—At *Broadſtairs*, ſeveral fiſhermen are nearly ruined, owing to their warehouſes, on the left ſide of the Pier, being waſhed away. Several large trees, which had maintained peaceable poſſeſſion for upwards of 40 years, were torn up by the roots; and the chalk rocks, of amazing ſize, were waſhed over the Pier into the ſea. Several boats were entirely demoliſhed; the whole of the houſes near the Pier were inundated, and the inhabitants obliged to remove out of them. Tremendous large quantities of the cliffs, to the right and left of Broadſtairs, have been waſhed away; and a bath (known by the name of Lord Keith's bath) fell in, and, with ſeveral yards of the cliff, was carried into the ſea.—At *Ramſgate*, the boats moored inſide of the outer baſon, with ſeveral cutters, &c. were driven on ſhore. —At *Sandwich*, ſome ſmall craft were driven on ſhore, and three of the boats broken to pieces. Several ſmall buildings were damaged, and the embankments torn down.—*Dover* Pier has been ſhattered ſeverely, and the wharfing and foreland before the York hotel, and that part of the town is very much torn away. To the Northward of the South Foreland, a conſiderable inundation took place, by which a number of black cattle and ſheep were drowned; providentially the tide began to ebb, without wind, when it was within two inches of the top of Lord Dudley's extenſive ſea-wall, or the whole of that level muſt have been under water. —At *South End*, the water roſe to ſuch a height, that the company at the Theatre could not quit it till near two o'clock the next morning.—Upwards of 350 ſheep, the property of Mr. Cooper, of Langenhoe-hall, were drowned by the overflowing of the tide on *Fingeringhoe* marſhes, Eſſex, on the night of the 29th.

Oct. 13. The long talked of feat between Capt. Barclay and Wood was performed this day at *Newmarket*. The wager was for 600 guineas, who could go fartheſt in 24 hours, Wood giving the Captain 20 miles; beſides which there has been betting to the amount of ſeveral thouſands. The crowd on this occaſion was beyond all former example. The parties ſtarted at eight, near the race-courſe, on a piece of ground rolled and lined for a mile. They were both dreſſed in flannel; no legs to their ſtockings. Wood ran 8 miles the firſt hour; 7 in the next; 7 again in the third; 6½ in the fourth; 6 in the next; and 5½ in the ſixth hour; in all, 40 miles. He then gave up the conteſt, to the aſtoniſhment and mortification of numerous bettors. After having gone 24 miles in three hours and 16 minutes, Wood took ſome refreſhment for five minutes in a marquee at the ſtarting poſt, oppoſite that of Capt. Barclay. He reſted again ten minutes after having gone 32 miles. He laid himſelf down, and appeared a little fatigued. His time was ſpent in having his ancles and body rubbed; and on his leaving the marquee he appeared without his ſhoes. His feet were cut without his ſhoes, and he put them on; but, after having gone 40 miles in ſix hours and 20 minutes, he retired to his marquee; and it was ſhortly after communicated to the ſpectators, that he had reſigned the match. Capt. Barclay purſued a ſteady courſe of ſix miles an hour, without varying a minute. He ſtopped, and took ſome warm fowl, after having gone 18 miles; and he ſtopped again after having gone the other 18 miles. The Captain, however, ran four miles to decide ſome bets; and he did 36 miles in ſix hours and 20 minutes. This race cauſed much ſurprize, as it was well known that Wood had done 40 miles in leſs than five hours, only a few months ſince; and the ſporting men declined paying their bets for the preſent. It, however, was manifeſt, that there was no collufion between the Captain and the other party.

Oct. 20. The following atrocious event took place at *Hoddeſdon*, in Hertfordſhire. Mr. Boreham, a Member of the Society of Friends, has lived many years on the hill, 200 yards from the Market-houſe. He had four daughters; one was the wife of Mr. Warner, braſs-founder, of the Col-

Creſcent, Kingſland-road, and alſo of the Creſcent, Jewin-ſtreet. Mrs. W. was on a viſit there. The company aſſembled were, Mr. Boreham, who is a very old gentleman, afflicted with the palſy; his wife; four daughters, Anne, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Mrs. Warner; and Mrs. Hummerſtone, who ſuperintended the buſineſs of the Black Lion Inn at Hoddeſdon. Thomas Simmons, aged 20, who had been ſervant in the family for about two years, but from which he had been recently diſmiſſed, and was employed in the brewery of Meſſrs. Chriſtie and Co. at Hoddeſdon, had paid his addreſſes to the ſervant, Eliz. Harris, who was many years older than himſelf; but the ſymptoms of a ferocious temper had induced his miſtreſs to diſſuade the woman from any connexion with him. He had been heard to vow vengeance againſt Harris and the eldeſt Miſs Boreham; and on this night, about 9, he made his way into the houſe. The maid retired within a ſcullery, and ſhut the door againſt him. He demanded admittance; high words aroſe; and he plunged a knife through a window-lattice at her, but miſſed his aim. The noiſe alarmed the company in the parlour. Mrs. Hummerſtone firſt came forth, to intimidate and ſend away the diſturber; but juſt as ſhe reached the back door, Simmons, who was proceeding to enter the houſe that way, met her, and ſtabbed her in the jugular artery, and laid open her throat on the left ſide. She ran forward, then fell, and roſe no more. The murderer ruſhed into the parlour, brandiſhed his bloody knife, ſwearing a dreadful oath, that "he would give it to them all." Mrs. Warner was next him; and, without allowing her time to riſe, he gave her ſo many ſtabs in the jugular vein, and about her neck and breaſt, that ſhe fell from her chair, covered with blood, and expired. Fortunately Miſs Anne Boreham was upſtairs; and her ſiſters, Elizabeth and Sarah, ran up too for ſafety. The villain next attacked old Mrs. Boreham, by a ſimilar aim at her jugular artery; but miſſed the point, and wounded her deep in the neck, though not mortally. The old gentleman was making his way towards the kitchen, where the ſervant-maid was, where the miſcreant overſet him, and then endeavoured to ſtab the ſervant in the throat. She ſtruggled with him, and was wounded ſeverely in the hand and arm. The knife fell; ſhe, however, got out at the back door into the ſtreet, where ſhe alarmed the neighbours. The murderer, after ſome ſearch, was diſcovered in a cow crib, and brought to the Bell alehouſe, where he was bound and hand-cuffed until morning. Two Medical men directly attended Mrs Boreham's family, but could render no aid to Mrs. Warner or Mrs. Hummerſtone. They dreſſed Mrs. Boreham's wound; and the old gentleman was found proſtrate where he fell, with a poker by his ſide, which his feeble ſtrength would not allow him to uſe.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Wedneſday, October 7.

This morning, at 3, a fire was diſcovered in Mr. Whitbread's brewery, Chiſwell-ſtreet. A number of engines were on the ſpot in a very ſhort time; but it is rather ſingular that the flames contributed in a great degree to the extinguiſhing of themſelves; for they burned down the pillars on which a vat containing 2071 barrels of beer ſtood; the vat fell, and the flames were extinguiſhed by the torrents of beer which flowed from it.

Friday, October 9.

This morning, a fire broke out at Mr. Cope's ſugar-houſe, oppoſite Whitechapel Church, occaſioned by a boiler being over-heated, and communicated to ſeveral other houſes, all of which were burnt.

Thurſday, October 15.

This night a ſet of ruffians and pick-pockets got into Sadler's Wells Theatre. Near the cloſe of the performance, after making a ſham fight among themſelves, they left the houſe, exclaiming, "*a fight! a fight!*" This was miſtaken for a cry of "*fire!*" and in an inſtant the whole Houſe was thrown into confuſion. The people in the gallery, pit, and boxes, all thronged to the doors, and, in their eagerneſs to eſcape, fell over one another: but the principal preſſure was on the gallery ſtairs, where 30 perſons were either killed or wounded. It was a benefit night, and the Houſe was ſuppoſed to have had near 2000 perſons in it. The next day the Coroner attended, with his Jury, in the Proprietors' room; who, having firſt inſpected the Theatre, and found that no fire had taken place, nor any part of the building given way, proceeded to take a view of the following bodies, which lay dead in the houſe:—1. John Labdon, aged 20, of No. 7, Bell-yard, Temple-bar. 2. Rebecca Ling, of Bridge-court, Cannon-row, Weſtminſter. 3. Edward Bland, aged 28, of No. 13, Bear-ſtreet, Leiceſter-fields. 4. John Greenwood, King-ſtreet, Hoxton-ſquare. 5. Sarah Chalkeley, of No. 24, Oxford-road. 6. Roda Wall, aged 16, of the Crooked Bill, Hoxton. 7. Mary Evans, Market-ſtreet, Shoreditch. 8. Careline Terrill, Plough-ſtreet, Whitechapel. 9. William Pincks, aged 17, of Hoxton-market. 10. J. Phelliſton, aged 30, White Lion-ſtreet, Pentonville. 11. Edw. Clements, aged 13, Paradiſe-court, Battle-bridge. 12. J. Groves, a ſervant with Mr. Taylor, Hoxton-ſquare. 13. Benjamin Price, a lad about 12 years old, of No. 33, Lime-ſtreet, Leadenhall-ſtreet. 14. Elizabeth M. Ward,

No.

No. 20, Plum-ſtreet, Bloomſbury. 15. Lydia Carr, No. 23, Peerleſs Pool, City-road. 16. J. Ward, aged 16, Glaſshouſe-yard, Goſwell-ſtreet. 17. C. Judd, aged 20, of Artillery-lane, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet. 18. Rebecca Saunders, 9 years old, of No. 12, Draper's-buildings, London-wall. Mr. Sharpe the ſurgeon was ſent for on the firſt alarm being given, and was in attendance before any of the ſufferers were brought down. Mr. Chamberlaine of Clerkenwell, and ſeveral other ſurgeons, were alſo ſent for; and not a moment was loſt in uſing all poſſible means to recover the ſufferers; but only one man and one boy were reſtored.

Monday, October 19.

The Comet lately diſcovered has been obſerved by many perſons in this country, for ſeveral nights paſt, and particularly in the evening of this day, when the following phænomena were diſtinctly ſeen. The Comet became viſible immediately after twilight, at a conſiderable elevation in the heavens, nearly due Weſt, and ſet about one degree half paſt eight o'clock, within a few degrees of N.W. The nucleus, or ſtar, when viewed through a ſmall teleſcope, appeared about the ſize of a ſtar of the firſt magnitude, but leſs vivid, and of a pale duſky colour. The atmoſphere of the Comet, owing to the limited power of the teleſcope, was barely perceptible. The tail, daily increaſing in magnitude and ſplendour, as the Comet approaches the Sun, appeared ſometimes extremely brilliant, ſeeming to be a vibration of luminous particles, ſomewhat reſembling the *Aurora Borealis*, and at other times almoſt to diſappear. From the arch deſcribed by the Comet in the heavens, in the ſhort ſpace of two hours, its velocity muſt be immenſe. By the neareſt computation which circumſtances and ſituation allowed, ſuppoſing the Comet as far diſtant as the Sun, or about 12,000 diameters of the Earth, it muſt be moving in the preſent ſtage of its perihelion, at the amazing velocity of nearly a million of miles an hour, or upwards of 16,000 miles a minute! The velocity of the Comet, obſerved at Palermo, in 1770, by Mr. Brydone, was computed by that ingenious gentleman to be moving at the rate of 60 millions of miles in a day or upwards of 40,000 miles in a minute. The Comets belonging to our ſolar ſyſtem are ſuppoſed to amount to about 450; but the elements or periodical times of a ſmall number only of theſe have been preciſely calculated. From the many accurate obſervations made by Sir Iſaac Newton, on the great Comet of 1680, they were firſt diſcovered to be a kind of planets moving in very eccentric elliptical orbits, and with accelerated velocity as they approach their perihelion. That remarkable Comet was ſuppoſed to be the ſame which appeared in 1106, in the time of Henry I.—in the year 531, in the Conſulſhip of Lampidius—and in the 44 B. C. before Julius Cæſar was murdered. Its next appearance will be in the year 2255, about four centuries hence. The Comet which appeared in 1759 was pretty accurately predicted by the learned Dr. Halley, and may again be expected to appear about the year 1835. The beſt Aſtronomers are generally agreed, that Comets are opaque bodies, enlightened by the Sun; but the preciſe nature of their ſubſtance, which is capable of ſuſtaining the moſt violent degrees of heat, cannot be determined by the limited faculties of man. The illuſtrious Newton calculated, that the heat of the great Comet of 1680, in its near approach to the Sun, muſt have been 2000 times greater than that of red-hot iron; conſequently, if we ſuppoſe that Comet to be of the ſame dimenſions with the Earth, and to cool no ſafter than red-hot iron, it would require upwards of a hundred millions of years to cool; and from its periodical revolution in the ſhort ſpace of 575 years, muſt remain for ever in a ſtate of violent ignition. This Comet, according to Halley, "in paſſing through its Southern node, came within the length of the Sun's ſemi-diameter of the Earth's orbit." Had the Earth been then in that part of her orbit neareſt to that node, the mutual gravitation of two ſuch large bodies, with ſo rapid a motion as that of this Comet, muſt not only have deranged the plane of the Earth's orbit, but by coming in contact with the Earth (a circumſtance by no means deemed improbable by the moſt enlightened philoſophers), the ſhock muſt have reduced this beautiful frame to its original chaos, or tranſported it beyond the limits of the Georgium Sidus, into the boundleſs depths of infinite ſpace. But language ſinks beneath contemplation ſo ſublime, and ſo well calculated to inſpire the moſt awful ſentiments of the wiſdom, providence, and power, of the Great Creator of the Univerſe!

Sunday, October 25.

This morning, at 2, a fire broke out at Mr. Moggridge's, ſhoe-maker, 101, Fleet-ſtreet. It commenced in the kitchen, and burned with ſuch rapidity, that the family and lodgers had hardly time to make their eſcape. The houſe and furniture were reduced to aſhes. The Old Saloop Coffee-houſe adjoining, was very much damaged; the garrets were entirely burned, with part of the ſecond floor. Mr. Braſbridge's on the other ſide was alſo injured, as was the back of the Hand-in-Hand Fire-Office in New Bridge-ſtreet.

BIO-

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF CHARLES M'CORMICK, LL.B. (See p. 889.)

He was a native of Ireland, deſcended of a race that is often mentioned with the higheſt reſpect in the Annals of that Country. His father was a man of good natural underſtanding, and that underſtanding was highly improved by education, which enabled him to train up his *ſon in the way that he ſhould go*, and to enforce his paternal precepts by his own example. The ſubject of this ſketch evinced, at a very early age, a love for letters that increaſed with his years, of which he has left many proofs in more languages than one. The diſcouragements which almoſt every boy experiences on his entrance on the learned languages were, in a great meaſure, removed by the indulgent aid of his ſchoolmaſter, who had the happy art of ſtrewing the thorny paths of Grammar with roſes; under the plaſtic hand of ſuch a teacher, young M'Cormick, in the courſe of a few years, could reliſh the beauties of the Greek and Roman Writers, for which he was very much indebted to Nature, which had gifted him with an excellent memory, refined taſte, and a judgment that outſtript his years. His time was not entirely employed in exploring the rich mines of Roman and Grecian Literature. He read the beſt authors in his native tongue, particularly thoſe that treated of the Britiſh Conſtitution, and the manly ſtruggles of our anceſtors for the maintenance of that form of Government which may be juſtly called the envy and admiration of the ſurrounding world. He examined this venerable edifice in all its parts; and could reaſon on the utility of each in words that might be truly ſaid to have been caſt in the mint of Reaſon. Having finiſhed his claſſical ſtudies, he came to London with a view of adding to the knowledge he had already acquired. Having remained ſome time in the Metropolis, he viſited Paris, in order to perfect himſelf in the French language; and to form, if poſſible, a correct opinion of the genius and policy of a people whoſe reſtleſs ambition had involved this country in ſo many bloody and expenſive wars. "I loved the Conſtitution of England," ſaid he, "before I went to France; but, on my return, my love kindled into enthuſiaſm:" an enthuſiaſm that continued to glow in his breaſt to the laſt moment of his life. He entered his name on the books of the Middle Temple, and in due time anſwered all his terms. He paſſed much of his time in Oxford, in converſation with men of congenial literary purſuits, or in peruſing ſome of the moſt valuable authors in that ineſtimable treaſury of "Medicine for the mind," the Bodleian Library. It is not exactly known when he commenced author: ſome of his lighter productions found their way into newſpapers and periodical publications; but, as theſe were written merely to relax the ſeverity of his ſtudies, he neither derived fame nor profit from them. Many of his productions, to which he did not put his name, would have produced both, if he had been avaricious of either one or the other. And it is to be lamented that thoſe writings in which his name appears were not, in the language of Dr. Johnſon, "compoſed under the ſhade of Academic bowers," but under the preſſure of circumſtances known only to a few of his moſt intimate friends; for he was a man of that independence of mind, that would make no terms with misfortune, or yield to any ſtroke of adverſity. Thoſe works to which he has prefixed his name are, "The Secret Hiſtory of King Charles the Second;" "Reign of George the Third, down to 1783;" "Continuation of Rapin's Hiſtory of England;" "Britiſh Cicero;" "Light Reading for Leiſure Hours;" "Life of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke." In the compoſition of this laſt, it may be truly ſaid, that he ran a race with time; for the printer's boy was ſcarcely a moment abſent from his elbow while he was writing it. It muſt have been a great ſource of conſolation to Mr. M'Cormick in his ſickneſs, and in his laſt moments, to reflect, that he never wrote a line which he would wiſh to blot out: all his writings were calculated to promote the cauſe of Rational Liberty, Religion, and Virtue. He never lulled any great man in the down of *dedication*, or burned the ſacred incenſe of truth on the ſhrine of adulation. His ſtyle was vigorous and flowing—great integrity of metaphor, and claſſical purity of language; force, and clearneſs of expreſſion, were the principal objects at which he aimed: he was ſuperior to the little arts of weighing accents, and meaſuring words, for the mere purpoſe of winning the ear at the expence of the judgment. In his younger days, he had projected a Hiſtory of Ireland, in which he intended to examine with the moſt ſcrupulous impartiality the pretenſions of the Hiſtorians of that country to a very high antiquity indeed, which Camden, the Father of Britiſh Topography, ſubſcribes to. But as that was a work of immenſe labour, in which he would have to contend in almoſt every line with prejudices, paſſions, and national pride, he determined to reſerve the execution of it till his judgment had attained its full aſcendancy. He was active, however, in collecting materials for it; ſuch as the remains of Pagan monuments, manuſcripts that lurked in libraries, and all that floated on the breath of tradition. In this elaborate undertaking

dertaking he intended to have ſteered a middle courſe, between Gen. Vallancy, Dr. Campbell, and Mr. Ledwich; and to have written it under the patronage of the Earl of Moira, a nobleman warmly intereſted in whatever relates to the proſperity and glory of that country. The great and laudable end which he had in view, in the execution of this arduous undertaking, was, to induce the natives to ſacrifice their political and religious prejudices on the altar of Public Affection. But what are the hopes of man! As he was preparing to arrange the materials for his Hiſtory of Ireland, he was attacked with dropſy. In the daily accumulation of that diſeaſe, he preſerved the greateſt equanimity, and even cheerfulneſs, affected only by the conſideration of leaving a truly affectionate wife behind him in diſtreſs. His ſickneſs laſted ſome weeks—

"Till pitying Nature ſign'd the laſt releaſe,
And bade afflicted Worth retire to peace."

We are ſorry to add, that Mr. M'Cormick has left a widow, now in years, in a diſtreſſed ſituation, and friendleſs. A ſubſcription has been opened for her relief at Meſſieurs Stevenſon and Co. and Hodſoll and Co. bankers.

P. 777, for "John *Ready*," read "John *Read*, eſq."

P. 785. M. Perregaux, the reſpectable Paris banker, we are aſſured, is ſtill living; and has now a nephew in this country, under the care of a Clergyman, for education, intended as his ſucceſſor to his buſineſs.

P. 790, for "mourût an Chretien," read "mourût en Chretien."

P. 822, for "Thomas *H.* Laurence," r. "Thomas *St.* Laurence;" for "*nephew*" r. "*grandſon*" of Henry Maule, &c.; for "Tyne," r. "Pyne."

P. 844, l. 35, r. "Benjamin *Cracknell*, M. A."

P. 887, for "Taylor," r. "Tayler."

P. 889. Ralph Payne, Lord Lavington, K. B. Captain-general and Governor in Chief of his Majeſty's Leeward Iſlands, and a Privy Counſellor, was born in 1738, and married Franceiſe Lambertine, Baroneſs de Kolbel, of a noble Saxon family, daughter of Frederick-Maximilian, Baron de Kolbel, a general in the Imperial Service, a lady eminently diſtinguiſhed. Deceaſing without iſſue, the barony of Lavington becomes extinct, making the ſixth Iriſh peerage which has become extinct ſince the Union. Ralph Lord Lavington was a nobleman much endeared in private life; and in his public capacity eſteemed and revered. He was deſcended from an antient family in Devonſhire; and one of his anceſtors eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf for his loyalty to Charles I.; but fled to the Weſt Indies after the battle of Worceſter. From a younger branch of this noble Houſe deſcended the Baronet family of Payne of Temſford-hall, co. Bedford. At a very early age his Lordſhip diſcovered thoſe ſhining talents which elevated him in life. After making the tour of Europe, on the General Election in 1768 he was choſen Repreſentative for the borough of Shaftesbury; and ſerved in the ſucceſſive parliaments of 1774 and 1780 for Camelford and Plympton. In 1771, he was appointed Captain-general and Governor in Chief of the Leeward Iſlands; and continued in that ſtation until 1775, when he returned to England, and was appointed Clerk of the Board of Green Cloth; in which department he continued during the exiſtence of it. In 1772, his Lordſhip was inveſted with the military order of the Bath; and died the ſenior Knight of the Order. In 1795 he was returned to Parliament for Woodſtock; and was advanced to the dignity of Baron Lavington in October in the ſame year; in 1801 he was again appointed Captain-general of the Leeward Iſlands, and ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council.

P. 890. Lieut. Delmont, who fell in a duel with a Brother Officer in Gloucesterſhire, is interred at Stroud, in that county. On a marble tablet erected near his grave is an inſcription ſtrongly condemning the cuſtom of Duelling; of which the following is a copy:

"Beneath are depoſited the Mortal Remains
of Joseph Francis Delmont,
late Lieutenant of his Majeſty's 92d
Regiment of Foot,
who fell in a duel with
Lieut. Heazle, of the 3d Regiment of Foot,
Auguſt 14, 1807—aged 21 years.
Young and healthful,
combining affability with courage,
who but muſt wiſh that he had lived long,
an ornament to his profeſſion,
and the defender of the threatened
independence of his Country?
But this ſad memorial records him
as the inglorious victim of a practice
equally abhorrent to Reaſon, Humanity,
and Religion,
oppoſed alike to the diſcipline of the Soldier,
and the moral excellence of the Man.
Too proud to apologize for an
unwarrantable expreſſion,
and miſtaking obſtinacy for dignity,
he improvidently ſtaked his life,
and ſuddenly loſt it,
to the great grief of thoſe who ſaw in him
characteriſticks of a nobler exit."

P. 894. The remains of the late Marquis Townſhend were laid in the family vault at Rainham, on Monday, Sept 28. The mournful proceſſion was awfully grand: one hundred of the principal tenants led the way; the coffin, covered with

with crimson velvet, highly embroidered, and superbly decorated, followed; after which came Lord John Townshend, leading the widowed Marchioness; then followed Lady Elizabeth Loftus, the Duchess of Leeds, Lady Anne Hudson, supported by their husbands; Lady Harriet Townshend next, and then all the grand-children and great-grand-children of the Marquis; then a great number of his friends, followed by the poorer tenantry and servants innumerable. He has left his family in a state of great opulence. The Marchioness will have, altogether, above 3000*l.* per annum, with 30,000*l.* in ready cash, and an immense property in plate, furniture, &c. The children of the Marquis's first marriage have 8000*l.* each; and the females of the second marriage 5000*l.* each.

Births.

LATELY, at Portumna castle, co. Galway, Ireland, the Countess of Clanricarde, a daughter.

At Hounslitreet park, near Bath, the wife of General Popham, a son and heir.

At the Earl of Abergavenny's, at Eridge castle, the Hon. Mrs. Nevill, a son.

At Chatham, the wife of Colonel Desborough, of the Royal Marines, a daughter.

At Malvern, the lady of the Right Hon. George Knox, a son.

Sept. 13. The lady of Sir Wm. Johnson, bart. of Caskieben, in Scotland, a son.

17. At Doune-lodge, in Scotland, Lady Doune, a daughter.

19. At Mount Prospect, co. Limerick, the lady of Right Hon. Standish O'Grady, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, a son.

23. At Hawarden castle, near Chester, the lady of Sir Stephen-Richard Glynne, bart. a son and heir.

24. The wife of Capt. Maxwell, of the 1st Regiment of Guards, a son.

The wife of Col. Cox, of Kingsmill-house, Sandford, co. Oxford, a daughter.

At Edinburgh, Lady Leslie, of Findraffie and Wardes, a daughter.

25. In Gower-street, Bedford-square, the wife of Walter Sharp, esq. a son.

The wife of Michael Furlonge, esq. of Guildford-place, a daughter.

At the house of the Countess-dowager of Galloway, in Charles-street, St. James's square, the lady of the Hon. E. Stewart, a still-born child.

In George-street, Edinburgh, the wife of Alexander Ramsay, esq. a daughter.

At Newbattle abbey, in Scotland, Lady Ancram, a daughter.

27. At Plymouth, Mrs. Samuel Hood Linzee, a daughter.

28. At Brentford, Middlesex, the wife of Gerrard Helvington, esq. a daughter.

In Blandford-street, Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Graves, a son.

At Liverpool, the wife of L. J. Venables, esq. barrister at law, a daughter.

29. At Alderley, co. Gloucester, Lady Theodosia Hale, wife of Capt. H. of the Royal North Gloucester Militia, a son.

30. The wife of the Rev. John-Symonds Breedon, D. D. of Bere court, Pangbourn, Berks, a son.

Oct. 3. Lady E. Halliday, of Grosvenor-place, a son.

At Callendar-house, in Scotland, the wife of Wm. Forbes, esq. a son.

4. In Lansdown crescent, Bath, the wife of W. Errington, esq. a son.

In Cadogan-place, Sloane-str. Knightsbridge, Hon. Mrs. Buchanan, a daughter.

6. At Farnham-Royal, Bucks, the wife of Col. Clephane, M. P. son.

8. At Little Aston-hall, co. Stafford, the Hon. Mrs. Tennant, a daughter.

9. At Falmouth, the wife of Capt. Goldfinch, of the Oxfordshire Militia, a son.

10. At Minto, in Scotland, the lady of the Hon. Gilbert Elliot, a son.

The wife of Robert Morris, esq. of Brunswick-square, a son.

13. At his seat, Wilton park, Bucks, the wife of Jas. Du Pré, esq. M. P. a daughter.

15. At Rochampton, Surrey, the wife of Spencer Lawson, esq. a daughter.

In Upper Eaton-street, the wife of Hastings-Nathaniel Middleton, esq. a son.

16. In Sidney-place, Bath, Lady Charlotte Drummond, a son.

17. Mrs. Astie, of Bath, a daughter.

At Hutton, Kent, the wife of the Rev. B. Moore, a daughter.

20. At Dalhousie castle, in Scotland, the Countess of Dalhousie, a son.

23. In York-place, Portman-square, the wife of Col. Conway, a daughter.

The wife of John Gunning, esq. of Conduit-street, Hanover-square, a daughter.

At Plasnewydd, in Anglesey, the seat of the E. of Uxbridge, Lady Caroline Capel, a son.

24. At his Lordship's house in Hill-str. Berkeley-square, Lady Foley, a daughter.

27. Mrs. A. Twining, of Norfolk-street, Strand, a son.

Marriages.

1806. *Dec.* 21. AT Galle, in Ceylon, Lewis Gibson, esq. to Caroline, fourth daughter of the Rev. Dr. Layard, late Dean of Bristol.

1807. *Aug.* 27. At East Ham church, Wm. Morley, esq. of Green-street-house, aged 68, to Miss S. Crook, aged 26.

Sept. 8. At East Dereham, co. Norfolk, Edmund Preston, esq. of Great Yarmouth, one of his Majesty's deputy-lieutenants of that county, to Frances-Maria, second dau. of Thomas Smyth, esq. of Dereham.

21. At Worthing, Sussex, Augustus Tulk, esq. of Russell-square, to Miss Hart, of Hampstead, Middlesex.

22. George

22. George Green, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Miſs Catherine Wilſon, of Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare.

24. At Orpington, in Kent, Mr. J. G. Weddell, of Gray's-inn-ſquare, to Caroline, eldeſt daughter of the late Samuel Foyſter, eſq. of Charlotte-ſtr. Fitzroy-ſqu.

26. At Chriſtchurch, Hants, Captain Stuart, R. N. ſecond ſon of the late Hon. Sir Charles Stuart, K. B. to the eldeſt daughter of the Rt. Hon. John Sullivan.

At the Tower of London, Capt. Johns, to Miſs Hampton, of Trinity-ſquare.

28. At Clapham, Edward Rogers, eſq. of the Middle Temple, barriſter at law, to the eldeſt daughter of George Wolff, eſq. of Balham-houſe, Surrey.

James Gibbon, eſq. of Adam-ſtreet, Adelphi, to Miſs Mary Duff, daughter of Lieut.-col. John D. in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

29. At Linton, Kent, the Rev. H. W. Neville, ſecond ſon of Chriſtopher N. eſq. of Wellingore, co. Lincoln, to Amelia, ſecond daughter of James Mann, eſq.

At Frant, Suſſex, William-Haldone Barton, eſq. to Miſs Morgan.

Oct. . . . . At Liliput-lodge, at Sandymount, about a mile from Dublin, the reſidence of the bride, Patrick Duigenan, eſq. LL.D. judge of his Majeſty's Court of Prerogative in Ireland, and M. P. for Armagh, to Mrs. Heppenſtall, widow of the late George H. eſq. attorney and ſolicitor to the Dublin Police.

Oct. 1. At Walcot church, Bath, by the Biſhop of Killala, the Rev. Edwin Stock, eldeſt ſon of the Biſhop, to Miſs Louiſa Droz, daughter of Simon D. eſq. of Portland-place, Bath.

3. At Weymouth, Ponſonby Tottenham, eſq. to Mrs. Symes, widow of the late Col. S.

Richard Fountayne Wilſon, eſq. high ſheriff of the county of York, to Miſs Sophia Oſbaldeſton, daughter of the late Geo. O. eſq. of Hutton-Buſhel, co. York.

5. At Amerſham, Bucks, the Rev. Richard Thorne, curate of that place, and maſter of the free grammar-ſchool there, to Mrs. M. C. Corbett, widow.

6. Capt. Henry Evans, to Mrs. Leith, widow of the late Capt L. of the 69th Foot, and only daughter of the late Governor Seton, of the iſland of St. Vincent.

7. At Sandwich in Kent, Mr. Iſaac Slaughter, ſen. aged 79, to Rebecca Hills, ſpinſter, of the ſame place, aged 66. The happy couple tript it lightly to and from St. Peter's church, with all the ſervour of youth; accompanied by a numerous aſſemblage of their neighbours and friends. [See vol. LXXV. p 677.]

At Walcot church, Bath, the Rev. Sumner Smith, vicar of Aſhill, Somerſet, to Mary-Anne, ſecond daughter of the late Rev. Benjamin Spry, vicar of St. Mary Redcliff, Briſtol.

James Pughe, eſq. of the Royal Navy, and of Francis-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, to Elizabeth, ſecond daugh. of Kenneth Mackenzie, eſq. of Warren-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſqu.

8. At Dedham, the Rev. Gervas Holmes, to Charlotte-Iſabella, only daughter of the late Stephen Williams, eſq. one of the directors of the Eaſt India Company, and granddaugh. of the late Sir Hadley D'Oyley, bart.

10. Chas. Bowdler, eſq. of Doctors Commons, to Miſs Hathaway, of Chriſt's Hoſp.

11. Mr. R. Wilſon, ſon of Mr. W. pawnbroker, of Leeds, to Miſs Walker, one of the daughters of the fortunate Carpetweaver, mentioned in p. 885, as having obtained, under the will of the late Mr. Kay, of Ludgate-hill, a honey-fall of 10,000l. and his three children of 2000l. each.

12. At Ballycaſtle, co. Antrim, by ſpecial licence, the Hon. James Wandesford Butler, next brother of the Earl of Ormond and Oſſory, to Grace-Louiſa, daughter of the Right Hon. John Staples, and ſiſter of the Counteſs of Clancarty.

At Church Langton, co. Leiceſter, the Rev. Wm. Hanwell Lucas, of Hartſhead, Yorkſhire, to Mary-Jane-Weltden, eldeſt daughter of J. W. Roberts, eſq. of Thornby Grange, co. Northampton.

13. At Eardſley, co. Hereford, the Rev. Martin Amphlett, vicar of Rhyall, co. Rutland, to Miſs Bourne, of Hereford, daughter of the Rev. Dr. J. B. and ſiſter of John-Taylor B. eſq. of Monmouth.

14. At Durham, the Rev. Tho. Jackſon, vicar of Kirby-Ravenſworth, co. York, to Miſs Hayes, daughter of the Rev. T. H. vicar of St. Oſwald's, Durham.

15. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Sir John Louis, bart. of the Royal Navy, and ſon of the late Admiral, to Miſs Kirkpatrick, eldeſt daughter of Col. William K. of the Bengal Eſtabliſhment.

At Caſtle-Aſhby, co. Northampton, the ſeat of the Earl of Northampton, the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Powis, brother to Ld. Lilford, to Miſs Gould, ſiſter to Lord Grey of Ruthin, and grand-daughter to the late Earl of Suſſex.

By ſpecial licence, by the Biſhop of Limerick, at Caſtle-Forbes, co. Longford, Ireland, Lord Rancliffe, to Lady Elizabeth Mary Forbes, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Granard, and niece to the Earl of Moira, who was preſent at the ceremony, and gave the hand of the beautiful and accompliſhed bride. Lord R. being now of age, is come into the poſſeſſion of an unincumbered property of 21,000l. a year.

17. George Faulkner, eſq. of the Inland Department of the General Poſt-office, to Miſs Steers, of St. Mary-at-Hill, London.

Robert Gibſon, eſq. of Upper Tooting, Surrey, to Miſs Boydell, of Pall-Mall.

Major-general Gordon Drummond, to Miſs Margaret Ruſſell, daughter of William R. eſq. of Brancepeth caſtle, Durham.

At

At Ormskirk, Sir Thomas-Windsor Hunlake, bart. of Wingerworth, co. Derby, to Miss Eccleston, daughter of Thomas E. esq. of Scarisbrick, co. Lancaster.

19. At Bushy park, the seat of his brother, Robert Shaw, esq. M.P. for Dublin, Penson by Shaw, esq. to Alice, fifth dau. of Jonathan Eade, esq. of Stoke Newington.

20. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Peter-Robert Burrell, eldest son of Lord Gwydir and Lady Willoughby, to the Hon. Miss Drummond, heiress of the noble House of Perth.

At Chester, Thomas-William Tatton, esq. of Withenshaw, in Cheshire, to Miss Emma Grey, daughter of the late Hon. John G. of Derbank, in Chester.

22. At Winchelsea, H. E. Allen, esq. of Bath-Hampton, co. Somerset, to Fanny, second daughter of Thomas Lloyd, esq. of the Friers, Winchelsea.

23. Mr. James Green, of Woodford, Essex, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Green, of Enfield wash.

24. At her Ladyship's house, in Grafton-street, Wm. Holmes, esq. to Lady Stronge.

25. Mr. Woodward, packer, of Basinghall, to Miss Holliday, of Fleet-street.

26. Mr. Hughes, of Finsbury-square, to Miss Bish, daughter of Mr. B. of Cornhill.

Deaths.

May .... At Sea, on his passage from Bengal, Thomas Preston, esq. captain in the East India Company's Corps of Engineers, and third son of the late T. P. esq. of Beeston.

May .... At Edinburgh, in his 87th year, Mr. George Paton; who, notwithstanding he held no higher rank than the place of clerk in the Custom-house, had a mind and a library enriched with a fund of Antiquarian knowledge of North Britain, historical and topographical, confessed by the obligations which all had to his varied stores, and by the peculiar pains which certain of his neighbours took to conceal his death and the destination of his books. Among the many who experienced his friendly aid, none has more gratefully expressed it than the Editor of the new Edition of the *British Topography*, and of Camden's *Britannia*; in the Preface to the first of which he speaks of him as "having spared no trouble or expence to enlarge the article of Scotish Topography; which, in the course of ten years from the first edition, by the indefatigable attention of his very ingenious and communicative friend, Mr. George Paton, of the Custom-house, Edinburgh, he was enabled to nearly double." There is a small portrait of him, a private plate, etched in 1785; when he was "æt. 64. nat. 1721." Mr. Paton's brother was minister of Eckfechan, where he died lately, possessed also of a valuable library.

May 15. At Sea, on-board the Ganges East India-man, after having served the Company 24 years, John Price, esq. head general hospital surgeon on the Bombay Establishment.

July 8. At Nassau, in New Providence, aged 60, Nathaniel Hall, esq. collector of his Majesty's Customs at that island, a member of the Council, and president of the Agricultural Society there. He was a native of Bristol. His father, who was a respectable grocer in that city, had nine sons and one daughter.

16. At Nigg, in the colony of Berbice, aged 30, John Ross, esq.

19. At Sunderland, Massachusetts, a son of Mr. John Rowe, a worthy and promising young man, aged 19 years, much respected and universally lamented. The circumstances of his death are here faithfully stated. "Six weeks before his death, as he was returning to his lodgings, late in the evening, he was attacked in the street by a mad dog. The young man defended himself with his hands as long as he could; but, unhappily, in the contest, the dog wounded him in two of his fingers. He immediately entered his lodgings, washed his wounds, squeezing, rubbing, and cleansing them to the bottom, in the most careful manner he could, applying salt and vinegar, or spirits. Early the next morning he advised with Dr. Wells, of Montague: he prescribed for him, and wrote to me his mode of practice, wishing me to attend upon him. His directions were strictly attended to. The mercurial unguent was applied, but no ptyalism succeeded; the quantity of unguent was increased, and persisted in for about five weeks, but no salivation ensued, only his gums and mouth were a little sore, and a bad taste in his mouth. It was then concluded, that although there was no ptyalism, the mercury must have destroyed the poison, and friction was omitted. He then complained of a pain in the shoulder of the wounded side, the wounds having been perfectly healed for some time, which pains were attributed to taking cold, making a partial rheumatism. Applications were made to the pained part—the pain abated, and left him. He then, two days before his death, complained of a numbness in the same arm, which increased, until it was almost useless before his death. Two days before his death the air affected him very sensibly; increasing to that degree, that he could not bear any person's approach without symptoms of great uneasiness, and even a person breathing with his face towards him greatly affected him; taking nothing into his mouth without a kind of shiver, as if from the sense of cold air. In this manner he expressed his feeling, and

and thus it appeared to the by-ſtanders. His mind was much agitated through fear of canine madneſs; and he often ſpoke as if in a temporary derangement, but would anſwer correctly to any queſtion propoſed. He could ſee water, and ſwallow it as eaſily as more ſolid ſubſtances; and ſaid, the ſight of water, or of more luminous or tranſparent objects, was not offenſive; but in his laſt hours his expreſſions were, that his blood was in a foam, and his eyes felt as if they were balls of fire. The night on which he died, the ſymptoms were like a true phrenzy; exerting himſelf to the utmoſt, ſometimes would he propoſe wreſtling with his attendants; ſometimes would warn them of their danger, for perhaps he ſhould bite them: but, after this derangement, to the laſt he would ſwallow water, and never refuſed it. Thus ended the ſcene, and he died miſerably. He complained of no pain in his wounds, no ſwelling appeared, and they were perfectly ſmooth; no wandering pains, except in the ſhoulder; no unquiet troubled ſleep, or frightful dreams; no convulſions or *ſubſultus* of the tendons; no trembling at the ſight of liquors or pellucid things; no ſpaſms or vomiting; no frothing at the mouth; no efforts to ſpit at the by-ſtanders, or to bite them; no foaming at the mouth, or gnaſhing of the teeth, or inclination to do miſchief. Was or was not this the Hydrophobia? Let the Publick judge. S. CHURCH."

24. At Alexandria, in the prime of youth and health, Lieut. and Adjutant Thomas Hamilton, of the 78th Highland Regiment; with which diſtinguiſhed corps he fought at the battle of Maida, and on the plains of Egypt. He was an honour to his name and family; and in him his King and Country have loſt an active and very zealous officer.

28. At Mogadore, on the coaſt of Barbary, in child-bed, aged 35, Mrs. Court, wife of A. W. C. eſq. American merchant. Few perſons had made themſelves more univerſally reſpected in a country where the prejudice is ſo ſtrong againſt Chriſtian women than this lady; and her death will be long ſincerely lamented by all ranks of people. To her huſband, children, and brother, ſhe is an irreparable loſs; and in her the poor have loſt a liberal benefactor. Thoſe who have had occaſion to witneſs the polite and hoſpitable reception ſhe gave to ſtrangers, and her unremitted endeavours to make her family and friends happy, will allow her death has left a blank not eaſy to be filled up.

Aug. . . . At Port Royal, in Jamaica, Lieut. Frederick-John Holſworthy, of the Royal Artillery.

At Meſborough, co. York, Mr. Walker. Being engaged at one of his iron-works in a very intereſting experiment, he went, about 12 o'clock at night, out at the forge door, and a plank on which he ſet his foot giving way, he was precipitated into the mill-pond, and being drawn under the large wheel then at work, was literally cruſhed to atoms, an arm and a leg being found next morning near half a mile from the forge. He has left a large family.

By a large rock falling on him, while raiſing ſand on Dartmoor, which killed him on the ſpot, —— Hooper; leaving a wife and three ſmall children.

P. Belchamber, a deaf and dumb man, ſervant to Mr. Sandham, of Horſham, Suſſex. While loading oats, he fell from the waggon, diſlocated his neck, and expired in a few minutes.

Drowned, by falling into the water while croſſing one of the lock-gates on the Oxford canal, James Berry.

As the infant daughter of Mr. Waddilove, ſtone-maſon, of the New road, Paddington, was walking with the maid-ſervant, they were overtaken by a drove of oxen; when one of the beaſts ran at the child, and, ſtriking his horn againſt the back part of her head, fractured the ſkull ſo much that ſhe died in a ſhort time.

Aug. 1. In his 102d year, Mr. John Mirehouſe, of Mire Syke, in Loweſwater, Cumberland. On the 19th of October 1805, which was the anniverſary of his birth, and the completion of his centenary, he received a very numerous party of his neighbours ("all his juniors"), ſeated on a new oak chair, and cloathed in a new coat, which, he pleaſantly obſerved, might, with care-taking, ſerve his life-time. He poſſeſſed, in an eminent degree, all his faculties, ſight excepted. His memory ſeemed perfect to the laſt; for he occaſionally ſpoke with the ſame accuracy of recent tranſactions (a ſingular circumſtance) as he had been accuſtomed to do in relating occurrences of former times, which he had either witneſſed himſelf, or heard detailed by contemporaries of a period ſo remote as that of at leaſt ninety years. The deceaſed was married in the 21ſt year of his age, and was the father of five ſons and one daughter. He was of a remarkably cheerful diſpoſition; and, during the courſe of ſo long a life, it is not known that he ever had the leaſt diſagreement with his neighbours or acquaintance. His funeral was attended by an immenſe concourſe of people, all emulous of ſhewing their reſpect to the memory of one whom they had individually eſteemed whilſt living, and whoſe death, though "in full time," deprived their vicinity of ſo venerable an ornament; and alſo of the example of one who had "kept innocency,

ency, and taken heed unto the thing that is right; ſuch as (alone) ſhall bring a man peace at the laſt." His family furniſhes ſuch an inſtance of longevity as is rarely to be met with. His father and mother were born within a month of each other. The former died at the age of 93, leaving a widow of the ſame age, who attained to her 100th year. He had three ſiſters, each of whom died in her 93d year; and a fourth ſiſter, Mrs. Margaret Longmire, widow, of Truſhbank, in Loweſwater, died on Tueſday the 14th of July, in her 93d year.

7. At St. Peterſburg, Matthew Guthrie, M.D. F.R.S.S. Lond. and Edin.; phyſician to the Imperial Corps of Noble Cadets in that city, and counſellor of State. He was a native of Scotland, and went early in life into the medical ſervice of Ruſſia.

12. At Aughton, near Ormſkirk, aged 100, Mr. Richard Brighouſe; leaving a widow, to whom he had been married 79 years.

15. At Maryport, in his 62d year, Mr. John Wilſon, ſhoemaker; a man who was poſſeſſed of very great endowments. Every part of the Mathematicks was well known to him; and his knowledge in Aſtronomy, Opticks, &c. was ſcarcely inferior to that of any perſon of the preſent time. Mechanicks alſo he excelled in; and in the making of certain aſtronomical and optical inſtruments he added a ſurpriſing exactneſs of execution. And yet all this knowledge was ſelf-acquired; and acquired with little or no interruption to his buſineſs; for he has often been heard to ſay, that, during the time he gained the greateſt part of his information, he generally worked at his trade 14 or 15 hours in the day. But a certain diffidence (frequently attendant upon real merit) hindered him from being known to the world as a man of genius. To all theſe great qualities he joined the higheſt and beſt—that of a good and honeſt man, in all the relative ſituations and duties of life.

17. At Emberton, Bucks, Hannah and Anne James, two female infants, whoſe deaths were occaſioned by the adminiſtration of arſenic by their mother, through miſtake, ſuppoſed to have been cream of tartar. The eldeſt girl was about three years of age, and the youngeſt upwards of two. The children ate their breakfaſts as uſual; but the eldeſt having complained of a violent pain in her ſtomach, induced the mother to give them ſuch ſome medicine, which ſhe believed was cream of tartar. Very ſhortly afterwards, the eldeſt child became extremely ſick and ill, and died before ſurgical aſſiſtance could poſſibly be procured. The other infant expired in the moſt excruciating agonies about half an hour after the ſurgeon's arrival, whoſe attendance was procured with the utmoſt ſpeed. The body of one of the children was opened by the Coroner's direction, and the ſurgeon, after ſtrict examination, depoſed, that their deaths were occaſioned by taking poiſon; and the Jury returned their verdict accordingly.

Aged 77, Mrs. Weale, of Warwick.

In St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, ——— Warwick, a plaſterer; whoſe death was occaſioned by the beating he received in a battle he had provoked by his abuſive language and brutal behaviour towards an old man ſitting in the tap-room of the Clown public-houſe, oppoſite Sadler's Wells. William Field, his antagoniſt, a gentleman's groom, has been ſince tried at the Old Bailey, and acquitted.

18. At Winſlow, George Webb, a carter; who having incautiouſly taken off the head-piece from a horſe that was drawing an empty cart under his care, the animal inſtantly ran away with the cart, and the near wheel paſſed over Webb's body and breaſt with ſuch violence as to cauſe his death in two hours.

19. At Plymouth, aged 20, Mr. Joſeph Miln, ſon of the late Rev. Rt. M. of Carliſle.

25. At Paris, M. Portalis, miniſter of public worſhip in France.

26. At St. Peterſburg, ſuddenly, of apoplexy, Count Waſilgur, miniſter of finance.

Aged 17, Richard Crowch, of Walcot parade, Bath, articled to Mr. Evill, attorney, of that city; a young man of very promiſing abilities. While bathing in the Avon, in attempting to croſs the river, being unable to ſwim, he was drowned.

27. Mr. Groves, chief mate of a Weſt Indiaman. He had been to Egham races, and left that town, a good deal inebriated, about 10 o'clock at night, and was found dead on the road near Staines, ſuppoſed to have been thrown from his horſe, which was found on Hounſlow heath, with the ſaddle under his belly.

28. At Newport Pagnell, aged 49, Mrs. Anne Greatheed, wife of the Rev. Samuel G. a Diſſenting Miniſter there, the intimate friend of the unfortunate Mr. Cowper. She was only daughter of Mr. Hamilton, a conſiderable dealer in lace at that town; and, by the death of her only brother, became poſſeſſed of a handſome fortune.

Burnt to death, a daughter of Francis Clarke, labourer, of Eaſton, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, aged 9 years. She had taken a piece of lighted charcoal from her father's houſe into the fields, which the air cauſed to burſt into a flame and ſet her cloaths on fire.

30. Aged 69, Mrs. Mary Fenton, wife of Mr. Thomas F. woollen-draper, Cloth-fair, Weſt Smithfield.

Aged

Aged 60, Thomas Fenhill, a tide-waiter at Newcaſtle. He had gone on-board the Two Sifters, Miller, from Drontheim, and was in the act of aſſiſting that ſhip up the river, when he ſuddenly expired, without previouſly complaining of illneſs. He had been many years maſter of the Roſe in June, belonging to that port.

31. Aged 74, Mr. Hugh Johnſon, many years teacher of the Blue Coat Charity-ſchool in All Saints pariſh, Newcaſtle.

At Verdun, aged 32, the Hon. Coulſon Wallop, brother to the E. of Portſmouth.

Sept. ... At Paris, ſuddenly, while entering his cabinet, aged 64, M. Blin de St. More, author of ſeveral tragedies, and ſome heroic poems. The Emperor had, not long ſince, appointed him librarian to the Arſenal.

Robert Potter, a private in the North York Militia, on a detachment at Huntingdon. While helping to get ſome timber on a carriage, the levers ſlipped, his head was cruſhed between the timber, and he expired in half an hour.

At his apartments, on the Bowling-green, Brightheimſtone, aged 74, Harry Batchelor, driver of the firſt poſt-chaiſe ever uſed for hire in that town, which had but two wheels, and gave admiſſion to paſſengers by a door in front.

At Wanborough, Wilts, Mr. Anthony Hart, a ſingularly parſimonious character. He had ſecreted 13 or 1400 guineas in or about his dwelling, without inſtructions or directions to any one where to find them.

Aged 56, Mr. Charles Curtois, of Lincoln, lately of the Bull's Head tavern.

Aged 62, Mr. George Houlton, farmer, of South Killingholme, near Grimſby.

Mrs. Poole, wife of Mr. P. brewer, of Chelſea, Middleſex.

In Charlotte-ſtr. Portland-place, Henry Scot, fourth Earl of Deloraine, Viſcount Hermitage, and Baron Scot. The Earl was born in January 1736; married, Nov. 14, 1768, to Frances, widow of the Hon. Henry Knight, and daughter of Thomas Heath, eſq. who died without iſſue in 1782. His Lordſhip's grandfather, Henry Scot, the firſt Earl of Deloraine, was the third ſon of the unfortunate James Duke of Monmouth, by Anne Scot, in her own right Counteſs of Buccleugh. By the late Earl's deceaſe without iſſue, the earldom, &c. are now extinct.

Aged 25, Mr. John Fuller, apothecary, eldeſt ſon of Mr. F. of Piccadilly. His death was in conſequence of a fever, brought on by over-heating himſelf in a match of cricket.

Sept. 2. The celebrated and facetious farmer, Thomas Hagerty, of Moy, co. Clare, in Ireland, who completed his 107th year on the 20th of Auguſt. He never knew what ſickneſs was till within a week of his deceaſe; and poſſeſſed his faculties in great vigour to the lateſt period.

3. At his houſe in Finſbury-ſquare, much lamented, aged 79, Iſaac Padman, eſq. ſeveral years a caſhier of the Bank of England.

5. At Berwick, in his 92d year, Mr. Alexander Fleming, formerly a ſerjeant in the 25th Foot, and latterly ſerjeant-major of Invalids at Berwick. He was a ſerjeant in the Army at the battle of Fontenoy.

At Canterbury, William Brown, an apprentice to Mr. Lavender, bricklayer, and John Hodge, and William Stock, privates of the 3d (or King's own) Dragoons; who met their deaths in conſequence of having gone down a foul well in the yard of the Cavalry Barracks, in Watling-ſtreet, adjoining the Dane-John-field, Canterbury.

6. At Kingſton, near Forfar, Scotland, aged 107, John Maxwell, who retained his faculties to the laſt, and, only a few hours before his death, gave directions reſpecting his funeral. He had been four times married; and deſired to be buried at Mains of Strathmartine, where his firſt wife was interred.

8. At Great Grimſby, co. Lincoln, Mr. Martin Robinſon, one of the chief conſtables of Bradley Haverſoe wapentake.

At the Swan and Talbot inn, at Stamford, co. Lincoln, juſt as he had alighted from the ſtage-coach, being ſeized with a violent fit of coughing, which cauſed the rupture of a blood-veſſel, Mr. Rd. Banks, of the Adelphi wharf, Strand, where he had been 35 years clerk to Parkins and Co.

At Weſtonning, co. Bedford, Samuel Britten, a labourer; who was killed while at work in a gravel-pit, by a large quantity of earth falling in upon him.

This morning, Thomas Adams (who has for ſome years paſt had the care of the light on Ramſgate Pier-head) was found drowned in the harbour. After the moſt minute inveſtigation, it appeared clearly, from ſeveral ſatisfactory corroborating circumſtances, that he met his death by falling from the pier, on the ſtone ſteps near the light-houſe; by which accident it is not doubted but he received a violent contuſion on the back part of his head, and other bruiſes, and from the ſteps rolled into the water.

A young man, of the name of Bremmen, the ſon of a factor on the Hampſtead Road. He had gone on a ſhooting-party to the neighbourhood of Colnbrook; and having fatigued himſelf with the toils of the day, he was ſitting under a hedge, taking refreſhment, when the piece, the muzzle of which was pointed towards him, went off at the half-cock, and he was ſhot dead.

At Marden, in Kent, Mr. Jonathan Monckton, upwards of 40 years in practice as a ſurgeon and apothecary there.

At

At Bingham, Notts, in his 33d year, Mr. Jepson, many years an eminent surgeon.

9. At Blane-Ivor, near Caerfilly, aged 87, the Rev. Lewis James, upwards of 60 years pastor of the Baptist church at Cevn-Hengoed, in the parish of Gellygere, in Glamorganshire.

At Penrith, Douglas Grive, esq. captain in the Loyal Leith Ward Volunteers.

10. At Aslackby, near Falkinghani, co. Lincoln, William Bannister, who drowned himself in that parish. The deceased followed the business of a drover; was a young man of respectable connections; and, in all the relations of life, a character highly estimable. For a few days before he perpetrated the act of self-destruction, he had been evidently mentally distressed, and his health had been injured by the perturbation of his feelings. In the evening he requested a friend to walk with him in the fields of Aslackby, and repeatedly said he had something of consequence to communicate. The friend in vain requested him to disclose what it was; and was suddenly astonished to see young Bannister in the act of cutting his throat with a penknife; he succeeded, with great difficulty, in getting the knife away from the deceased before any fatal incision was made, but was himself severely wounded in the struggle. Foiled in the meditated means of destroying himself, Bannister (who was a remarkably fine and stout man) knocked down the friendly interposer between him and a shocking death, and, running with great speed up a hill, plunged into a stock-pond, and was drowned before he was extricated. He was 26 years of age; and his fatal desperation is attributed to a disappointed attachment. Verdict, Lunacy.

At East Close, near Christchurch, Hants, aged 62, John Levett, esq.

At Billingham, in the Isle of Wight, Mrs. Vincent, wife of Mr. G. G. V. of the Sanctuary, Westminster.

11. At Effingham, in Surrey, aged 29, George Moir, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica.

At the George inn at Exeter, after two days illness, much respected, Mr. John Lillington, of Birmingham.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock, Mr. Henry Moore, of Ripley, co. Derby, missed his way (owing to the darkness of the evening) near St. Mary's bridge, in Derby, walked into the canal, and was drowned.

At Hamburgh, Mr. George Walker, son of Mr. W. clerk of the Sessions at Glasgow. He was one of the number of our countrymen who, on the commencement of the present hostilities with Denmark, were by that Government put under arrest. The Senate of Hamburgh, however, claimed him as a citizen, and procured his release, but not in time to prevent that untimely fate which this unfortunate circumstance, accompanied with a lingering disease, had prepared for him.

12. At his apartments in Bucklersbury, aged 63, Edw. Pryce, esq. of Merton, Surr.

Mrs. Wilder, of Sackville-st. Piccadilly.

At Brough, aged upwards of 60, Mrs. Browne; and, on the next morning, Mr. Browne, her husband, also at an advanced age. They were both taken ill on the same day, about a fortnight ago, and died within twelve hours of each other; were both laid out on one bed, and buried in the same grave.

13. At New Shoreham, Sussex, Mrs. Kilvington, wife of H. M. K. esq.

At the house of Thomas Ryder, esq. at Hendon, Middlesex, the widow of Mr. Herbert Croft, of the Charter-house, and mother of the Rev. Sir Herbert C. bart.

At Torrell's hall, Essex, Mrs. Crabb, wife of John C. esq.

Aged 87, Mr. Quatermaine, of Oxford, upwards of 40 years head butler of St. John's college in Oxford University.

15. At Arnold, near Nottingham, of the gout in his stomach, Rob. Davison, esq.

16. In her 25th year, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. Watson, wife of Mr. W. hatter and hosier, of Newark, Notts, and dau. of Mr. Wm. Hazard, of Wilford.

At Great Grimsby, Mrs. Hannah Burringham, widow of Mr. Thomas B. late of the Granby inn there, who died within the last eight months. A brother of Mrs. B. also died within the last six months; all in the same house.

18. At Kingston, near Taunton, John Band, esq. late of Wookey-house, many years in the commission of the peace, and a deputy-lieutenant for Somersetshire.

Found dead, on the road to Deal, Kent, supposed to have fallen from his horse in a fit, Mr. Martin, of Deal, late a partner with Messr. Burrows and Co. of Dover.

At Maidstone, Kent, in her 56th year, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Mackett. At the age of 23, she was considered the principal equestrian performer at Astley's; and was the first person who rode three horses in hand at one time, and jumped over the garter while the horses were in full speed. She married John Crisps, esq. of Loose, who was fascinated on seeing her perform. After his decease, she was alternately the sport of good and bad fortune; sometimes enjoying the splendour of affluence, at others suffering under the pressure of poverty; and at last died dependent on the kind offices of well-disposed persons who knew her, and did every thing in their power to tranquillize her last moments.

At Cams-Gill, in Preston-Patrick, near Kendal, in her 83d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Breaks, wife of Mr. Rich. B.; and on the following

following day, the ſaid Mr. R. B. in his 77th year. Their remains were interred in one coffin in the Friends' burial-ground. They had been married upwards of 52 years, during which time they had not been known to have a diſpute. And on the 21ſt, at Crawſhay-Booth, near Burnly, aged 22, Mrs. Mary Binns, wife of Mr. Joſeph B. grand-daughter of the above R. and E. Breaks, and daughter of William and Eſther Labrey, late of Scotforth, Lancaſter. Thus have three perſons out of one family been taken off in four days.

19. Mr. Comfort, maſter of the Blue Coat School in Chapel-ſtreet, Weſtminſter. He left his reſidence in tolerably good health, with an intention of giving a leſſon; but when he had got oppoſite the Broad-way chapel, he was ſuddenly taken very ill, dropped down, and expired in a few minutes.—Mr. Collins, who reſided on Brewer's-green, within a few yards of Mr. Comfort, accompanied ſome friends from the country to Sadler's Wells, where he was taken unwell and ſpeechleſs; was carried home in a coach, and died in the courſe of a few hours.

At White-houſe, near Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, the reſidence of his ſon, much regretted, Cooper Abbs, eſq.

In the Creſcent, Bath, aged 82, Mrs. Maltby, relict of Thomas M. eſq. late of Lakenham grove, Norfolk, and mother to the Lady of the Biſhop of Lincoln.

At Huſbands-Boſworth, co. Leiceſter, Mrs. Heygate, relict of the late Thomas H. eſq. of that place, who was the eldeſt ſon of Nicholas H. eſq. the ſole deſcendant of that antient family. It is not too much to affirm of this excellent woman, that her loſs will be long regretted by all who knew her; whilſt her rare attachment to the memory of her huſband, the goodneſs of her heart, her unaffected piety, and the uniform propriety of her conduct, under difficult circumſtances, deſervedly endeared her to all her family. Her children will have to lament the loſs of an affectionate parent, whoſe whole life was devoted to their happineſs and intereſt.

Hanged himſelf, in a fit of lunacy, from a ſtaple in the ceiling of his bed-room, Thomas Downes, porter of the Haberdaſhers alms-houſes at Hoxton. He had been, for five weeks paſt, in a very low and deſponding way.

20. Aged 14, Amelia, daughter of the late Mr. Ward, of Derby.

Mrs. Beckley, wife of William B. eſq. of Fore-ſtreet, Spital-ſquare.

After a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Rew, of the Adelphi.

At Greenock, of that dreadful ſcourge the ſmall pox, Iſabella; and, on the 22d, John and Mary, infant children of Mrs. Brown, of the pariſh of St. Elizabeth, in Jamaica. A more mournful ſituation has ſeldom fallen to the lot of any individual. Mrs. B. having lately loſt her huſband, had arrived at Greenock a few weeks ago, in the fond hope of devoting herſelf to the education of her little family.

This day, as Mr. Hoſkins, banker, of Yeovil, was mounting his horſe, before he was quite ſeated on the ſaddle, the animal ſtarted, and threw him, by which his leg was broken. In a few days, ſymptoms of mortification appeared; on the 25th, his leg was amputated; and he died next day.

21. At Welbourn, co. Lincoln, aged 27, Mrs. Brown, wife of F. B. eſq. and only daughter of Jn. Green, eſq. of that place, leaving four ſmall children.

At Capt. D'Arcy's, in Caroline-buildings, Bath, Miſs Ball, of Steeple-Aſhton.

At Snareſbrook, Eſſex, after a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Mary Faulkner, wife of Mr. B. F. of that place, but late of Fleet-ſtreet, London, wine-merchant. She had juſt ſitten down to dinner; was obſerved to change colour, and died in a few minutes, without a ſigh.

At Newington, Mr. James Martingale Lemair, a merchant. Having been on a day's ſhooting a few miles from town, after ſome hard fatigue, he returned home, and reclined himſelf on a ſofa. On a ſudden he called out vehemently to his ſervant, who, on entering the room, perceived a copious effuſion of blood coming from her maſter, who, it appeared, had broken a blood-veſſel, which occaſioned his almoſt immediate death.

At Hillingdon, Middleſex, Sydney, wife of William Barker Peppen, Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, after enduring, rather than enjoying life, from a paralytic affliction the laſt twelve years. This lady was lineally deſcended from Sir Thomas More, who ſuffered by the axe in the ſtern reign of Henry VIII. The picture of that great Lord Chancellor, by Holbein, hung in the parlour where Mrs. P. uſually ſat; and it was impoſſible not to remark, eſpecially in latter days, the very ſtriking ſimilitude between his repreſented and her living features: indeed no likeneſs in a daughter of the father could be well greater. The name of More dropt with Samuel M. (late Secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, who died in 1709, ſee vol. LXIX. p. 909), Mrs. Peppen's uncle; as her only brother, Thomas More, eſq. departed this life, from a day's illneſs under a moſt ſevere bilious attack, at Madras, 1780, then Secretary to Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. The diſtinguiſhed character of this lady is ſo worthy of many a woman's imitation, that the writer cannot refrain from recording Mrs. Sydney Peppen as the moſt uniformly kind, meek, and peace-making

peace-making maiden and wife he has ever known. "Children and the building of a city continue a man's name; but a blameleſs wife is counted above them both." Such was Sydney Peppen. The family-vault in the church-yard of the Chapel of Eaſe, St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, being quite full, the affectionate huſband conſtructed a new vault in Hillingdon church-yard, where he hopes to have his own remains one day depoſited by her ſide, and never more to ſeparate. Mrs. Peppen had alſo a ſiſter, Elizabeth, ſince dead. She married George Philips Towry, a gallant Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, to whom Lord Keppel, when preſiding at the Admiralty, gave a ſeat at the Victualling Board. A ſon of this marriage is now a Poſt Captain of renown in the Navy; and a daughter has bleſſed Lord Ellenborough, her huſband, with many children, ſo that all the greatneſs of their anceſtor, Sir Thomas More, is likely to find increaſe in the poſterity of the happy Elizabeth.

22. At Shornbrook, near Bedford, William Mackinen Fraſer, M. D. He graduated at Edinburgh in 1775; and was for ſeveral years in conſiderable practice, firſt at Southampton, afterwards at Bath, and laſtly in Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, London. He was a man of mild and gentlemanly manners, of great profeſſional talents; and a ſhort time before his death (which was the reſult of a paralytic affection), had the honour to be appointed phyſician extraordinary to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. He has left a widow and ten children.

Mrs. Trigg, mother of the wife of Rich. Trigg, eſq. of Weſtgate-buildings, Bath.

At Bletchingdon, co. Oxford, the Rev. James Coward, rector of that pariſh.

At Brightheimſtone, Sir John Hort, bart. of Hortland, co. Kildare. He had been 30 years conſul-general at Liſbon. His body was brought to town, and depoſited in St. George's burial-ground.

John Hollingſworth, eſq. of Kenſington-ſquare, Middleſex.

At Brompton, Horace-Walpole Bedford, eſq. of the Britiſh Muſeum.

Killed, in Pentonville chapel-yard, by a fall from a tree, a poor but induſtrious man of colour, named Gibbs. In hope of the reward of two guineas, offered by its maſter, he had followed a parrot which had eſcaped out of its cage, and taken refuge in the tree, which the poor man climbed; when, unfortunately, the branch on which he ſtood giving way, he was precipitated to the ground, and killed, leaving a wife and ſeveral children.

At Mrs. Meek's, in Little Britain, aged 83, Mr. John Barker, in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

At Stirling, Capt. Thomas Gilfillan, late of the 71ſt Foot.

23. At Yaxley, co. Huntingdon, in his 60th year, after ſix days illneſs, Mr. Robert Gregory, father of Mr. G. of the Royal Military Academy.

Mrs. Harris, of Humberſtone-gate, Leiceſter; in whom the ſeveral charities of the town have loſt a liberal benefactreſs.

Mr. Bradley, of the Ram inn, Leiceſter.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, where ſhe arrived on the 19th in good health, intending to reſide there, aged 69, Mrs. Mary James, widow of the late Rev. Peter J. of Greenwich, and rector of Ightham, Kent.

At the vicarage-houſe at Hull, of a rapid decline, Mary, daughter of the late Mr. William Amys, of York, and ſiſter to Mrs. Bromby.

At Stanmore, in conſequence of a contuſion on his head, from a fall down the cliffs in the Iſle of Wight, aged 80, William Roberts, eſq. formerly maſter of a very reputable boarding-ſchool at Wandſworth, from which he had retired ſeveral years. He was brother to the Rev. Richard Roberts, D. D. head maſter of St. Paul's ſchool, and firſt couſin to the late Rev. William-Hayward Roberts, D.D. provoſt of Eton. His wife died four days before him. His ſon is vicar of St. Peter's in St. Alban's.

In Prince's-ſtreet, Edinburgh, aged 78, Dowager Lady Stuart of Allanbank.

At Amſterdam, William May, eſq. father of William M. eſq. merchant, in Jefferies-ſquare. He was born at Chatham, in 1725; until the Revolution of 1795 was a principal officer in the Dutch Navy, and firſt commiſſioner of the Admiralty; and member of ſeveral learned ſocieties.

24. At Kilvington, near Thirſk, aged 70, the Rev. Francis Henſon, D.D. 31 years rector of that place, and formerly fellow of Sidney college, Cambridge.

Rev. William Norford, rector of Boyton and Bradfield-Combuſt, Suffolk.

At his houſe in Charterhouſe-ſquare, London, the Rev. Joſeph Smith Hargrave, auditor of the Charterhouſe, and ſon of the late Major H. of Oxford.

At Wiſbech, in her 82d year, Mrs. Alice Watſon, widow of the late Cooke W. eſq. of Lynn, Norfolk.

At Croydon, Robert Harris, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Surrey, and formerly a druggiſt in St. Paul's church-yard.

25. At Greenwich, John Horton, eſq.

At Northampton, aged 70, after a few days illneſs, Mr. Joſeph Clark, diſtributer of ſtamps for that county. He was the laſt ſurviving ſon of the Rev. Samuel Clark, D. D. miniſter of the Diſſenting Meeting-houſe at St. Alban's, who died in 1750; and father of the Rev. George Clark, chaplain to the Royal Military Aſylum at Chelſea. "His place," ſays a News-paper, "is worth

worth from 500l. to 1000l. per annum; and the business of it might be done for 100l."

At Mrs. Montague's, on the North parade, Bath, aged 90, Mrs. Hill, who had been domesticated in the family of Mrs. Montague at least 60 years.

At Sevenoaks, Kent, Mrs. Richardson, wife of Major-general R.

Rev. James Wardleworth, of Tyd St. Mary's, co. Lincoln.

After a lingering illness, Mrs. Royston, of the George inn at Buxton.

26. At his house, N° 5, Great Ruffell-street, Bloomsbury, aged 29, Sam. Greig, esq. commissioner for the Navy of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and officiating Russian Consul-general in Great Britain.

At Hampstead, Middlesex, aged 25, Mr. William Stace, surgeon.

Suddenly, while crossing the paddock which leads from the turnpike-road to his country-house at Norwood, Surrey, Mr. Spencer, of Great Marlborough-street.

In the afternoon, at his lodgings in Scarborough, to which place he had gone by the advice of his physicians, aged 69, Sir Wharton Amcotts, of Kettlethorpe-park, co. Lincoln, bart. He had represented East Retford, co. Nottingham, in three Parliaments; but, at the last election, on account of advancing age and declining health, transferred his interest to his grandson, William Ingilby, esq. M. P. for that borough, and on whom his title descends. Sir Wharton was twice married; first to Miss Amcotts, sister and co-heiress of the late Charles Amcotts, of Kettlethorpe, esq.; by whom he had issue one daughter, married to Sir John Ingilby, of Ripley, co. York, bart. who, on her mother's death, in 1800 [LXX. 700], superadded the name of Amcotts to that of Ingilby; she has issue one son (the inheritor of Sir Wharton's title) and five daughters; 2. to Miss Amelia Campbell, daughter of — Campbell, of Whitley, co. Northumberland, esq.; by whom he has left issue one daughter. On Monday, Oct. 5, Sir Wharton's remains were interred in the church of East Retford. By his death the Kettlethorpe and Amcotts estates, which are considerable, devolve upon his daughter, Lady Ingilby Amcotts. His loss will be deeply regretted by all his domesticks, to whom he was an indulgent master. At no place was there a greater plenty of every article of life,—at no place was the old English hospitality kept up with greater spirit, than at Kettlethorpe park. Not only his more intimate friends, but the visitors, who occasionally partook of his cheer, will long remember the kind entertainment, as well as hearty welcome, with which they were always received at his house.

At Durham, after a lingering illness of nine months, which he bore with becoming fortitude and resignation, aged 61, Mr. John Lampson, upwards of twenty years master of the Blue Coat Charity-school of that city; which office he filled so much to the satisfaction of the Governors of that invaluable Institution, that they presented him, on his retirement from public life, with a piece of plate, on which is engraved an inscription expressive of their thanks and high estimation. The deceased was a man of singular integrity and humanity; always mild towards his pupils, yet maintaining his authority with becoming dignity. He was eminently versed in the Mathematicks, and taught them to many who are now advancing in life, and bid fair to be ornaments and benefits to Society. His knowledge was not of *that kind* which puffeth up. His humble attachment to Revelation was uniform and constant; and he exchanged this life for a better, much lamented by a numerous circle of friends, who had been acquired by his merit, and retained to the last.

At Silversort, co. Tipperary, in Ireland, Darby Scully, esq. a man of the purest integrity and most unblemished reputation.

27. At East Sheen, John Hawkes, esq. of Cecil-street, Strand.

Aged about 75, Mr. W. Osborne, of Kington, near Thornbury; a gentleman of sound judgment and great integrity; and a liberal benefactor to the poor.

Sam. Neate, esq. of Chippenham, Wilts.

Aged 76, Mrs. Barker, wife of T. B. esq. of Lyndon, Rutland.

Aged 21, Anne, only daughter of George Smith, esq. of Grimsby, co. Lincoln.

28. In St. John-street, West Smithfield, aged 42, Mr. John Waron, late of Harrowden, co. Northampton. Few men have met with greater trials, or borne them with more fortitude and patience.

At Blackheath, Charles Kensington, esq.

At Brompton, whither he went for the recovery of his health, in the 74th year of his age, and after having been upwards of 50 years a servant of the Publick, Charles Wright, esq. chief clerk of the Admiralty. His remains were interred in the Cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

Rev. Robert Wright, D. D. vicar of St. Mary, Whitechapel, London, and formerly of Brazenose College, Oxford, in whose gift that valuable living is, which he exchanged for that of Wold, co. Northampton, 1807.

At Doncaster, aged 31, Rev. W. Moore, vicar of Collingham, near Wetherby, co. York, and eldest son of the late Rev. S. M. vicar of Doncaster.

At the Ballast Hills, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 55, Mr. William Robson;

ſon; who was formerly in comfortable circumſtances as a barber and hair-dreſſer, but relinquiſhed that buſineſs, many years ago, from religious ſcruples and a conſcientious regard for the Sabbath-day, which he conceived to be violated by the exerciſe of his profeſſion. He has ſince that period encountered, with great magnanimity and patience, a long ſeries of conſequent affliction and poverty. He was confidered to be a man of eminent piety and good ſenſe; and, however detrimental his religious views have been to his comfort in this life, there can be little doubt but his troubles ended with his mortality.

At Edinburgh, with the well-merited reputation of an honeſt, induſtrious, and inoffenſive woman, Mrs. Charteris, who had belonged to the theatre there upwards of 30 years. She ſucceeded the much-admired Mrs. Webb; and for many years after that actreſs left that city was an excellent ſubſtitute in Lady Dove, Juliet's Nurſe; Deborah Woodcock, Dorcas, Mrs. Bundle, &c. &c.

29. At Ilfracomb, Devon, in the morning of life, much lamented, Miſs Foſſe, eldeſt daughter of Mr. William F. and grand-daughter of the late Rev. William F. rector of Wemworthy, in that county.

In Norfolk-ſtreet, Briſtol, aged 75, Mr. James Spearing, late brewer and maltſter there; and 30 years pariſh-clerk of St. Werburgh's, in that city.

At his houſe at Margate, aged 70, Lewis Agaſſiz, eſq. late an eminent and much-reſpected London merchant.

At York, ſuddenly, aged 43, Mr. George Cattle, one of the firm of Meſſrs. Prince and Cattle, jewellers and ſilverſmiths.

At his lodgings in Maryport-ſtreet, Briſtol, after a few days illneſs, Mr. John Deering, traveller to Meſſ. Fry, Ball, and Co.

Capt. Bullock, many years in the Iriſh trade from Briſtol.

At her houſe in St. George's-ſtreet, Canterbury, aged 62, Mrs. Anne Hammond, eldeſt and only ſurviving daughter of the late William H. eſq. of St. Alban's Court, Nonington, Kent, who died 1773, by Charlotte, daughter and co-heir of William Egerton, LL.D. &c. &c. Her moral and religious character has ſeldom been equalled, much leſs excelled. For many years ſhe devoted herſelf, with unceaſing aſſiduity, to the ſick bed of her ſiſter, who died in 1804; and from the hour that death ſeparated them her own health ſeemed to decay; and ſhe could not break the habits of ſecluſion to which ſhe had configned herſelf. Her underſtanding was ſtrong by nature, and improved by conſtant exerciſe. She read, and thought much; and her opinions were conſulted, and regarded with high reſpect by thoſe who had admiſſion to her; for, though ſhe did not, in her latter life, viſit others, her own doors were open to all her friends. To be brief; her uncommon fiſterly affection, her piety and conſcientious conduct, made her venerated while living, and will long render her memory ſacred.

At Berwick, Thomas Standfaſt Smith put an end to his wretched life by cutting his throat in his bed-room. He was originally a poor carpenter; but, by the death of an uncle, became poſſeſſed of property to the amount of 1000l. a year; which, by ſaving and ſcraping, he increaſed to 1500l. a year. For ſeveral years, however, he was ſo ſtrongly impreſſed with the idea that he ſhould come to poverty, and die a beggar, that life became burthenſome to him, and he reſolved on ſelf-deſtruction; and, about a month ago, he attempted it by laudanum; but, unwilling to expend the money for the neceſſary quantity, he eſcaped the intended effect. *Britiſh Preſs.*

30. At St. Alban's, aged 71, Mr. William Bacon, formerly a very conſiderable grocer there, but had retired from buſineſs many years ſince with an ample fortune.

At his brother's houſe, at Biſhop-Stortford, Herts, Edward Brome, eſq. of Town Malling, in Kent.

At her houſe at Bath, Mrs. Ravenhill, relict of the late Timothy R. eſq. of Cheſhunt, Herts.

In his 70th year, the Rev. Matthew Woodford, archdeacon of Winchester, prebendary of that cathedral, and rector of Crawley and Calbourn, Hants.

At Winchester, Robert-William Birrell, eſq. of Cheltenham, ſon of the late Richard B. eſq. of Liſbon.

Killed, by a maſs of ſtone falling upon him in Mr. Morris's quarry on Coombdown, Somerſet, a maſon named Pitman, near 80 years of age.

At Woodford, Eſſex, aged 71, Mrs. Free, of New Broad-ſtreet, relict of the late Peter F. eſq. banker.

Suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, aged 78, Mrs. Ruſt, of Lambeth-ſtr. Whitechapel.

At Iſlington, aged 68, David Donald, eſq. formerly a planter in the pariſh of Hanover, Jamaica.

Lately, at Sinigaglia, aged 82, Cardinal Onorati. There are now fourteen Cardinals' ſtalls vacant.

At Bucharеſt, of the gout, with which he had been long and ſeverely afflicted, General Michelſon.

At Paris, aged 81, Mr. Pfeffiel, the well-known Author of the Hiſtory of Germany, which is treated by the celebrated Writer of Charles V. with great reſpect. For the laſt 50 years he was occupied on the great theatre of public life, and was ſuppoſed

ſuppoſed to be better informed than any other character of the age, on the important tranſactions of his time. He was frequently urged to continue his publications by thoſe who were beſt acquainted with his experience and abilities; but he always pertinaciouſly declined complying with their wiſhes; aſſigning, as a reaſon for his refuſal, a poſition which, if admitted, would have deprived us of ſome of the beſt productions of human genius. His opinion was, that an oſtenſible agent in political life ought not to publiſh the hiſtory of his own times.

At Chumleigh, John Fewings, aged upwards of 90. This man was of the humble occupation of a tinker; but he preſented a ſingular contraſt to the corrupt manners and diſſolute life of this deſcription of itinerants. He was never known to take what is technically called a *dram*, nor was he ever ſeen in a ſtate of intoxication; and, until within a year or two previous to his deceaſe, he uniformly followed his employments without the aſſiſtance of glaſſes. At this advanced period, alſo, he would (to accommodate an old cuſtomer) walk five or ſix miles, with his tools at his back, and return the ſame day. The following anecdote, which he often related, may not be deemed unworthy of inſertion, as it tends to ſhew the prodigious increaſe of conſumption in an article then ſcarcely known to the lower claſſes of ſociety. About 50 years ago, calling accidentally at a farm-houſe, he was invited to partake of ſome tea that the good woman had juſt brought from market, and which ſhe actually prepared by boiling in the common kitchen copper, and every now and then dipping a portion of it out with a ladle. This rough preparation, however, pleaſed honeſt John ſo well, that, from that time till his death, he was a perfect *Johnſonian* tea-drinker.

At Beaconsfield, Bucks, in an advanced age, Mrs. Haviland, relict of the late General H.; a woman in many reſpects juſtly memorable. Her talents were lively, keen, and powerful; her acquaintance with elegant literature extenſive and various; ſhe poſſeſſed a ſtyle poliſhed, pointed, and ſparkling; her converſation, rich, entertaining, and inſtructive, abounded with anecdotes of thoſe who in her early days had been moſt eminent for letters, wit, and humour, in her native country, Ireland: and in her memory were preſerved many beautiful fragments of antient ſongs and ballads, which have eſcaped our moſt diligent collectors. Above all, her heart was benevolent, friendly, and affectionate; and ſhe diſcharged the manifold duties of a long life in a manner which peculiarly endeared her to thoſe who were more immediately connected with her. Admired by all thoſe who beſt knew her, her loſs will long be ſincerely lamented.

At Tickhill, co. York, Mrs. Bowſer; who had for many years been afflicted with a dropſy, for which ſhe had been tapped 100 times; when, at each operation, upwards of five gallons were taken from her; making, in the whole, the aſtoniſhing quantity of more than 500 gallons.

At Hether, co. Leiceſter, in his 68th year, Mr. John Eames, an eminent farmer and grazier.

At Nantwich, in Cheſhire, aged 72, Samuel Hodgſon, eſq.

Rev. T. Bowen, rector of Maeſmynis and Llanyhis, in Breconſhire.

Rev. John Newton, miniſter of Didſbury church, near Manchester.

Rev. Mr. Davie, of Woodbury, Devon, formerly a prieſt-vicar of Exeter cathedral.

Suddenly, at Taunton, the Rev. William Prowſe, of Croydon, co. Somerſet; lineally deſcended from that great man, Captain William P. of Croydon, who commanded the fire ſhips that deſtroyed the boaſted Spaniſh Armada.

Rev. Thomas Wellington, vicar of Hope-under-Dinmore.

Rev. J. Winfield, a minor canon of the cathedral of Cheſter.

At the parſonage-houſe at Havant, co. Hants, aged 87, the Rev. David Renaud, M. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, and rector of that pariſh.

At Briſtol, the Rev. W. Higginſon, rector of Alveſcot, co. Oxford.

In his 73d year, the Rev. T. Beckwith, of Norwich.

At his father's houſe in Stockland, aged 24, William-Flody Cox, eſq. of Jeſus college, Cambridge.

In Mortimer-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, in his 62d year, John Burges, M. D. fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians of London, and formerly phyſician to St. George's Hoſpital.

In Old-ſtreet, aged 88, Mr. Kirk, watch-engraver, better known by the name of "Water Kirk," who never experienced any illneſs till within a few hours of his death; and, through a principle of religion, never taſted animal food, or any thing ſtronger than water. Some years ago he was a celebrated field-preacher, and a great antiquary.

Oct. ... At Claverton farm, near Bath, Mrs. Macarmick, wife of Lieut.-gen. M. and youngeſt daughter of Lady Jane Buller.

At Glouceſter, Joſeph Pierce, eſq. ſuperintendant of the Ordnance buſineſs in the county of Wilts, and brother to the wife of Robert Morris, eſq. M. P.

Aged 61, John Lewis, one of the penſioners of Briſtol cathedral.

At Spalding, co. Lincoln, aged 73, Mrs. Flipders, wife of Mr. John F. corner.

Suddenly, Mrs. Plumptree, of Saltfleetby, co. Lincoln; leaving a husband and ten small children.

Suddenly, in one of the Courts of St. James's Palace, Mr. Cadman, a person of great respectability, supposed to be the only remaining domestick of the late Princess Dowager of Wales, under whose will he received a small pension for life. By appointment of his Majesty, he resided many years at St. James's; and, in passing through the palace to his lodgings in Pimlico, he dropped down near the door of the apartments where he had so long attended his Royal Master, and expired in a few minutes; leaving a widowed daughter with two young children to lament him.

Oct. 1. Jeffery Smith, esq. late of Horsleydown, and captain in the River Fencibles.

At Sidmouth, Devon, Judith-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Robert Marriott, late of Yoxall, co. Stafford, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. M. of Cottesbach, co. Leicester.

Henry-Thurlow Shadwell, esq. of Ringmer, co. Sussex, in the commission of the peace, and captain of a Volunteer Cavalry Corps, called the Sussex Guides.

2. At Sardinia-house, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, the Rev. Charles Julian, first chaplain to the Sardinian Ambassador.

At Cranbrook, Kent, in his 93d year, the Rev. Richard Podmore, near 30 years vicar of that parish.

At Alverstoke, Hants, of which he was rector, the Rev. John Sturges, D.D. chancellor of the diocese of Winchester, prebendary of that cathedral, chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, and father of Mr. Sturges Bourne, one of the Lords of the Treasury. He was of New college, Oxford; M.A. 1759; B. and D.C.L. by Royal mandate in 1788. He published Considerations on the State of the Church Establishment, 1779, 8vo, in reply to the late Mr. Robinson's Lectures on Nonconformity; and the manner in which it is written places its author in a most creditable light, both as a sensible and a moderate man. In 1791 he wrote "Short Remarks" on Mr. Dodgson's Translation of Isaiah; which were answered by Mr. D. and produced very favourable testimonies of the learning of the Doctor, and the candour of his Adversary. In 1792, a volume of excellent Discourses "on the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion;" and an elegant single Sermon, preached in Lambeth chapel, from Rom. xi. 4, 5, at the Consecration of Dr. Buller, Bishop of Exeter; another, on Gratitude to God for the public Blessings of Religion, 1792. "Reflections on Popery," in answer to Dr. Milner's History of Winchester.

At the corner of Knowles's-court, Doctors Commons, Mrs. Annie Start, many years a school-mistress there.

2. At East Sheen, in Surrey, Sir Brook Watson, Bart. Alderman of the Ward of Cordwainers, London (in which he is succeeded by Christopher Smith, esq. wine-merchant, and one of the present Sheriffs), and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, (in which he is succeeded by John Whitmore, esq.) He was born at Plymouth in the year 1735; left an orphan in 1741; lost a leg by a shark at the Havannah in 1749; served as an Assistant Commissary, under Colonel Moncton, at the siege of Beausejour, in Nova Scotia, in 1755, and at the siege of Louisbourg, with the immortal Wolfe, in 1758; in 1759 he settled in London as a merchant; and, the year following, happily married Helen, the daughter of Colin Campbell, esq. of Edinburgh. He was among the first Gentlemen who, in 1779, formed the respectable Corps of Light Horse Volunteers, and with them, when they were highly instrumental in suppressing the alarming riots in 1780. The following year he had the honour of presenting them with a standard from the King, in testimony of his Majesty's approbation of their meritorious service. In 1782 he was called upon to fill the office of Commissary General to the Army serving in North America, under the command of his friend, the wise, brave, and upright General Sir Guy Carleton, now Lord Dorchester. On his return from that service, he was rewarded by an annuity of 500*l.* granted by Parliament to his wife. In January, 1784, he was sent to Parliament a representative for the City of London; and, on the Dissolution in that year, was re-elected; and at the same period elected a Director of the Bank of England; and, in the same year, an Alderman for Cordwainers' Ward. In 1786 he served the office of Sheriff for London and Middlesex; and had the honour of being Chairman to the Committee of the House of Commons in 1788, during their debates on the Regency Bill. On the Dissolution of Parliament in 1790, he was again re-elected to represent the City of London; but voluntarily vacated his seat in 1793, by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, on being called upon to serve as Commissary General to the Army on the Continent, serving under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York. In 1796 he retired from the service, and was elected Lord Mayor; and had the duties of that high office to discharge during a period replete with unexampled difficulties, arising from the effervescence of Party Spirit, the mutiny in the Fleet, and the restraint laid on specie payments by the Bank of England, of which he continued to be a Director. In March, 1798, he was commissioned

Commissary

Commiſſary General of England; and in November, 1803, his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to expreſs the Royal approbation of his ſervices by creating him (gratuitouſly) a Baronet of the United Kingdom, with remainder to his nephews William and Brook Kay. Having no ſurviving iſſue, he has deviſed his inherited eſtate (about 300*l.* a year), after the death of his wife, to his ſiſter, the widow of the late William Pitt, eſq.; and his ſlender-acquired property, after paying a few inconſiderable legacies to relations, friends, and ſervants, to be placed in the public funds, the intereſt to be paid Lady Watſon during her life, the principal at her death to go to his own and her named relations, in equal proportions. He was, through life, to his King and Country a conſtitutional loyal ſubject; a diligent, zealous, and faithful ſervant; a firm, upright, and merciful magiſtrate; to his wife, a moſt affectionate and tender huſband; to his relations, a kind and ſubſtantial friend; in his friendſhips conſtant; in faith a firm Chriſtian; in deeds, a benevolent honeſt man. His remains were interred in the family vault at Mortlake, Surrey.

3. At his houſe at Peckham-rye, Surrey, Mr. Thomas Munkin, late of St. Mary-at-Hill, London.

At the Marquis Townſhend's, at Richmond, Surrey, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Biſhopp, wife of Captain B. of the Guards, eldeſt ſon of Sir Cecil B. bart. Only 16 months have elapſed ſince we recorded the marriage of this young lady, who was the eldeſt daughter of Marquis T.

At Stockwell park, aged 64, Mrs. Reynolds, widow of the late Foſter R. eſq. of Carſhalton, Surrey.

4. In Burgate-ſtreet, Canterbury, aged 67, Mr. John Cumming, attorney at law, and brother of Admiral James C.

Aged 19, Mr. Charles Holmes, of Eaton-ſtreet, Pimlico.

At Maſtrich, in his 69th year, Alexander Stuart, eſq.

4, and 5. Elizabeth and Louiſa, daughters of the Rev. Thomas-Dudley Foſbrooke, F.A.S. &c. of Horſley, co. Glouceſter, author of one of the many Hiſtories of that County, Britiſh Monachiſm, &c.

5. At the Court-lodge, in Ightham, Richard James, eſq. receiver-general of the land-tax for the Weſtern diviſion of Kent, and late lieutenant-colonel of the Weſt Kent Regiment of Militia.

At Cromer, Norfolk, Mrs. Pratt, wife of Edward-Roger P. eſq. of Ryeſton-houſe, and ſiſter to the lady of Sir J. Aſtley, bart.

At Malvern, where he had been ſome time for the benefit of his health, Shuckburgh-Aſhby Apreece, eſq. of Waſhingby-houſe, co. Huntingdon, eldeſt ſon of Sir Thomas-Huſſey A. bart.

At Doncaſter, Mr. Stanwix, formerly of the Bath and Briſtol Theatres.

At his houſe, Samſon's-hall, near Hadleigh, Suffolk, the Rev. Chriſtopher Tennant, many years rector of Higham, in the ſame county.

In Mount-row, Lambeth, aged 74, Mr. John Williams, ſeveral years chief clerk for paſſing purſers' accompts in the Victualing-office, London. He came into the office, as an extra clerk, more than forty years ago; and had lately been placed on the ſuperannuated liſt, with an allowance proportioned to his long, faithful ſervices.

6. At Margate, after much ſevere illneſs, aged 26, Mrs. W. Vardon.

Very ſuddenly, Mr. Richard Danton, pilot, of Deal, in Kent.

At her houſe at Kentiſh-town, aged 88, Mrs. Elizabeth Lane, relict of Wm. L. eſq. ſurgeon and apothecary, late of Hammerſmith. She was bleſſed with a temper and diſpoſition which endeared her to a large circle of friends in earlier life. Her relations, and thoſe immediately connected with her, have at all times admired the ſuavity of her manners, and the ſtrength of her mind. Three ſurviving ſons can bear grateful teſtimony how attentively ſhe fulfilled the duties of a wife to a moſt kind and indulgent huſband (who died, much lamented, in the year 1785); and how uniformly and affectionately ſhe has ever evinced the tendereſt anxieties for the welfare and happineſs of her children. Her maiden name was Pynſent; born early in the year 1720; deſcendant of, and near of kin to, Sir William Pynſent, who, from political biaſs, and to the prejudice of his own relatives, bequeathed the eſtate of Burton-Pynſent to that great and diſtinguiſhed Stateſman the late E. of Chatham. In the ſpring of 1805, the furniture and the materials of this noble eſtate and manſion were ſold by auction, together with a fine pillar, erected at the expence of ſome thouſand pounds, in honour of the Earl, ſold piecemeal.

7. In Clarence-place, Briſtol, of a decline, aged 66, the Rev. John Gent, M.A. vicar of Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk.

8. Valentine, the infant ſon of Edward Jerningham, eſq. of Coſtеſſy.

At Wrexham, co. Denbigh, Thomas-Oliver Vaſſall, eſq. eldeſt ſurviving ſon of the late John V. eſq. of the Creſcent, Bath, and Chatley-lodge, Somerſet, and brother to the illuſtrious Hero of that name, who fell in achieving the glorious conqueſt of Monte Video, Feb. 3.

9. At Cheſter, in his 76th year, John Ford, M. D. late of Old Bond-ſtreet, London, member of the Royal College of Phyſicians, and fellow of the Linnæan Society; in whom were eminently united unſullied worth, well-known profeſſional ſkill, and a deep ſenſe of religion.

Thomas

Thomas Ward, eſq. of Great Cumberland-ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne.

Aged 68, Mrs. Windus, wife of Mr. Arthur W. of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.

10. At his houſe in Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, Waſhington Cotes, eſq.

11. At his chambers in Staple-inn, Holborn, in his 78d year, Mr. John Tebbutt, attorney at law.

Alured-Henry Shove, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, recorder of Queenborough, and a commiſſioner of bankrupts.

At Butt's Aſh, on the borders of New Foreſt, Hants, in his 94th year, Thomas Moody, eſq. one of the oldeſt Lieutenants in the Navy, ſuperannuated with the rank of Commander. He ſerved as Lieutenant in the ſhip with the late Admiral Sir Cha. Knowles, in all his actions in the Weſt Indies, in the war which ended in 1748; and again in the ſucceeding war, until the Admiral ſtruck his flag, in 1757; after which time he did not again go to ſea.

At Dumfries, aged 68, Mr. Jn. Shanks, ſhoe-maker, in his younger days reckoned the handſomeſt man in the South of Scotland. He was the firſt perſon who walked as King in the feſtival of King Criſpin, in Dumfries; which gave occaſion to the preſent publiſher of a London news-paper, at that time an apprentice with Mr. Jackſon, of Dumfries, to write his much-admired ſong, in the Scots dialect, intituled, "King Criſpin's Walk through Dumfries."

12. At his houſe in Nottingham-place, after a lingering illneſs, Thomas Wynn, Lord Newborough, Lord Lieutenant of Caernarvonſhire, a Colonel in the Army, and Colonel of the Caernarvon Militia. His Lordſhip was born in 1735; and married, firſt, Sept. 13, 1766, the Lady Catherine Perceval, eldeſt daughter of John the ſecond Earl of Egmont; and had iſſue by her (who died in April 1792) one ſon, the Hon. John Wynn, who died Dec. 18, 1800, unmarried. His Lordſhip married, ſecondly, Maria-Stella-Petronilla, niece of General Chiappini, in the Imperial Service, and Marcheſina of Modigliana; and has iſſue John, born in April 1802, now Lord Newborough; and Spencer Bulkeley, born in May 1803.

After a very ſhort illneſs, at his father's houſe in Bond-ſtreet, Mr. William Hooper; a young man of unimpeached and unimpeachable integrity; a ſon, a brother, a friend, a citizen, exemplary in the diſcharge of every relative and ſocial duty, connected with his ſphere of life; a warm lover of his kind, an humble adorer of his God. His life was ſhort, but uſeful; he lived innocent; he died reſigned. His remains were interred on Monday Oct. 19.

At Enfield, Mr. Neale, who formerly kept the Rummer public-houſe there.

At Edmond caſtle, near Carliſle, in his 92d year, Thomas Graham, eſq. father of James G. eſq. M. P.

Mrs. Iliffe, of Narborough, co. Leiceſter.

13. Aged 65, at the houſe of her brother, Mr. Page, on Enfield Chace-ſide, Mrs. Allen. She was buried at the Maize Pond meeting on the 17th.

Mr. John Wright, of St. John's-ſquare, Clerkenwell, a very excellent printer, and a pleaſant, worthy man. He was taken off ſuddenly, after only two days illneſs, in the 38th year of his age. His illneſs began with a cold, which he caught while on a ſhooting-party, and which brought on a violent fever, and ended in death.

14. On Denmark-hill, Surrey, in his 60th year, Charles Hamond, eſq. of Milk-ſtreet, Cheapſide.

At Norwich, Miſs Sophia Aſtley, ſixth daughter of Sir Jacob-Henry A. bart. and M. P. for the county of Norfolk.

15. In his 88th year, Mr. Wm. Smith, wool-ſtapler, of Nottingham.

At his houſe in St. James's walk, Clerkenwell, George Friend, eſq.

17. At his ſeat at Wootton Court, near Canterbury, aged 58, the Rev. Edward Tymewell Brydges, the late Claimant to the Barony of Chandos. He had been long in a declining ſtate of health, and bore many bodily ſufferings with exemplary patience and cheerfulneſs. His good qualities were ſtriking and attractive: a warmth of heart; a generoſity of temper; an elegance and eloquence of manners, and a certain playfulneſs and originality of humour, engaged the approbation of moſt people, and the intereſt of all. Though occaſionally fond of retirement, he had mixed widely with the world; and if his ductile ſpirit did not always profit of his experience, it aroſe from a venial confidence, which, if not prudent, was at leaſt engaging. He was a good ſcholar; of quick apprehenſion, keen natural taſte, and much irregular reading; but his wit was ſometimes too ſarcaſtic to be reliſhed; and his irony too doubtful to be perfectly underſtood. There was one ſubject, on which his juſt indignation never ſubſided; and which aggravated the ſufferings of ill health: had he obtained his birthright, he would have enjoyed the elevated rank to which he knew himſelf entitled; of which the ſuſpenſion did not in the ſmalleſt degree alter his claim; and of which he was ſo far from being diſcouraged (like imbecile minds) at the aſſertion, that he only inſiſted on his right with the more dignity. The caſe, ſimple in itſelf, became a moſt extraordinary one from the mode in which the oppoſition to it was conducted. The diſcuſſion laſted more than thirteen years, from October 1789 to June 1803. Many of the particulars

culars are both too delicate and too tedious for detail. The petitioner claimed in right of a descent from a third son of the first Peer in 1554. He had a vast field of prior branches to clear away; and he had six or seven generations in his own line to establish. There are certain pieces of evidence which the experience and wisdom of the Law has long established as proofs of certain facts, which are not to be disputed: these are just and necessary barriers against the caprice of individual opinion. Even if we could suppose that these rules will sometimes lead to a wrong conclusion, it is better that human affairs should be subjected to this occasional and rare error, than to the fluctuation and uncertainty of each man's private conviction. Every one, who is conversant with the world, must have observed the unaccountable whims, on which the judgment of a large mass of the people is dependent. Circumstances which appear trifles too light to be noticed by one man, operate like conviction on another. Prejudices, which are treated with just scorn by the sound and honest mind, have the force of certainty with the thoughtless and weak. Cunning men, who are interested to mislead, know too well what use to make of this imperfection. The Claimant, however, thinking it unnecessary to satisfy all the nonsense of extrajudicial misconception and false rumour, was advised to rest his case on the basis of having fulfilled the proofs required by the Law. His friends and advisers thought, and still think, those proofs were such as would have entitled him to a direction from a Judge at *Nisi Prius* to a Jury, to find a verdict for him, in a trial for estates. His opponents, by thirteen years of unexampled industry, and equally unexampled modes of proceeding, did every thing to create prejudices; and then pleaded these prejudices as reasons for abandoning all the general rules of evidence. The cause, at last, became complicated, by these means, with so much puzzling and irrelevant matter, as to confound common minds, and to perplex even men of business who had not much leisure to spare for it. The Evidence extended to a Folio Volume; and on the day of decision, some of the leading Speeches betrayed a misapprehension of essential and admitted facts. Never was the necessity of prescribed and settled rules of proof more apparent: every thing was thrown into the wide sea of private opinion, and every thing was confusion. To throw aside the sentiments of those whose habits of mind do not qualify them to judge at all, we may observe, that what convinces the Herald, the Lawyer rejects with scorn; and on the contrary, the Lawyer considers as satisfactory proof, what the Herald has little regard for. But woe again to those, who are thus at the mercy of every one's judgment!! The winds and waves are more certain! And Heralds must excuse us, when we say, that the judgments of many of them are built on the weakest of all data! They mistake their fiats for law.—Mr. Brydges married the daughter of the late Richard Fairfield, esq. of Berners-street; but has left no issue. Two brothers survive him; of whom the eldest has seven sons; but whether he will again choose to submit his rights to so expensive and dilatory a tribunal, Time must discover. Mr. B. was maternally descended from the noble families of Egerton, Cavendish, Stanley, Clifford, Brandon, &c. &c.

At Bristol Hot wells, sincerely lamented by all who knew him, aged 17, Henry-George Pretyman, second son of the Rev. Dr. P. precentor of Lincoln, and nephew to the Bishop of Lincoln; a young man of very superior understanding, uncommon attainments, and most amiable disposition.

18. Richard Perring, esq. of Modbury, Devon, youngest brother of Alderman P. Returning from Membland, on the 16th, his horse took fright, and threw him with such violence that his shoulder was dislocated, his skull fractured, and he was otherwise so much bruised as to cause his death in two days.

19. At his house, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Samuel Long, esq. of Carshalton, Surrey, where his remains have been interred in the family-vault.

20. In her 81st year, Mrs. West, of Dark-house-lane, Lower Thames-street.

21. After a long and tedious illness, Miss Eden, of Sunnyside, co. Durham, daughter of the late Robert E. esq. of Sunderland, and sister of Mrs. Atcheson, of Austin-friars, London.

22. At Brickhill, co. Bucks, on his way from Liverpool, where he had lately arrived from America, Mr. Robert Murray, merchant, of New York, fourth son of the late Dr. John M. of Norwich.

23. Mrs. Chandler, wife of Geo. C. esq. of Stamford-str. Blackfriars-road, surgeon.

25. At Hampstead, the widow of Mr. Samuel Page, of King's-road, Bedford-row.

*** PROMOTIONS, &c. &c. &c. *in our next.*

BILL OF MORTALITY, from September 22, to October 27, 1807.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males 984	2056		Males 967	1932	
Females 1072			Females 965		

Whereof have died under 2 years old 663

Peck Loaf 3s.8d.; 3s.8d.; 3s.9d.; 3s.8d.; 3s.5d.

Salt £.1. 9s. 0d. per bushel; 4d.½ per pound.

Between			
2 and 5	250	50 and 60	158
5 and 10	88	60 and 70	122
10 and 20	57	70 and 80	89
20 and 30	127	80 and 90	38
30 and 40	168	90 and 100	3
40 and 50	168	100 & 105	0

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending October 17, 1807.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	70	1	41	1	40	7	33	7	55	4
Surrey	71	0	44	4	41	8	34	8	54	6
Hertford	65	8	43	6	40	6	28	0	44	3
Bedford	63	8	48	0	39	1	28	6	50	2
Huntingd.	60	6	00	0	38	9	27	10	47	11
Northam.	61	8	41	0	36	8	26	6	48	6
Rutland	69	3	00	0	44	0	30	0	62	0
Leiceſter	68	2	44	3	40	7	29	4	49	0
Nottingh.	75	0	45	0	44	10	31	2	58	6
Derby	77	6	00	0	48	0	30	8	57	6
Stafford	72	11	00	0	42	4	29	1	61	8
Salop	68	0	47	0	42	8	29	10	00	0
Hereford	65	7	41	6	33	4	28	8	48	0
Worceſt.	67	6	43	10	36	4	36	1	51	8
Warwick	71	1	50	0	41	11	33	7	51	9
Wilts	65	8	00	0	36	8	33	6	58	8
Berks	67	11	50	0	37	7	33	7	53	4
Oxford	65	11	00	0	34	0	30	6	47	2
Bucks	70	4	00	0	38	4	31	9	51	2
Brecon	65	7	44	9	34	4	24	0	00	0
Montgo.	61	0	00	0	38	6	30	8	00	6
Radnor	65	7	00	0	33	8	30	3	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

68	7	46	0	39	1	27	9	52	5

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

61	0	42	9	35	5	28	2	57	8

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	70	0	00	0	42	0	31	0	51	0
Kent	66	6	46	0	42	9	32	6	49	3
Suſſex	65	4	00	0	40	0	31	8	00	0
Suffolk	60	9	42	0	38	7	29	9	44	11
Cambrid.	62	11	42	0	38	0	28	7	48	10
Norfolk	60	5	40	8	38	0	27	9	44	0
Lincoln	67	9	46	1	42	5	25	9	53	8
York	67	3	49	6	41	0	27	6	58	4
Durham	66	9	00	0	00	0	28	10	00	0
Northum.	63	9	30	6	37	1	27	5	00	0
Cumberl.	68	0	55	11	40	6	26	4	00	0
Weſtmor.	74	2	54	8	35	0	27	6	00	0
Lancaſter	73	4	00	0	48	2	28	6	51	1
Cheſter	65	7	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Flint	00	0	00	0	41	2	24	0	00	0
Denbigh	75	11	00	0	44	10	20	1	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	38	0	22	0	00	0
Carnarvon	74	4	00	0	38	8	21	8	00	0
Merionet.	75	5	00	0	41	0	24	6	00	0
Cardigan	76	1	00	0	00	0	18	0	00	0
Pembroke	60	10	00	0	35	8	18	0	00	0
Carmarth.	78	4	00	0	35	6	16	9	00	0
Glamorg.	70	3	00	0	35	8	19	2	00	0
Glouceſt.	68	0	00	0	36	0	35	9	49	4
Somerſet	73	1	00	0	25	8	22	0	58	0
Monmo.	68	9	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	69	11	00	0	36	3	24	5	00	0
Cornwall	75	5	00	0	36	0	21	4	00	0
Dorſet	70	11	00	0	34	0	00	0	60	0
Hant	67	10	00	0	36	0	30	4	00	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Diſtricts of England & Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Peaſe		Oatmeal		Beer or Big	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
68	1	46	4	38	01	26	9	52	6	74	9	43	3		

PRICES OF FLOUR, October 26:

Fine 58s. to 60s.—Seconds 50s. to 55s.—Pollard 33s. to 34s. 6d.

Return of FLOUR, October 10 to October 16, from the Cocket-Office:
Total 12,785 Sacks. Average 59s. 3d.—0s. 1d. per Sack lower than the laſt Return.

Return of WHEAT, October 12 to October 17, agreeably to the new Act:
Total 5121 Quarters. Average 63s. 2d.½—1s. 0d. lower than the laſt Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, October 17, 46s. 3d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending October 21, is 32s. 0½d. per Cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, October 26:

Kent Bags	5l. 15s. to 6l. 12s.	Kent Pockets	5l. 10s. to 7l. 0s.
Suſſex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.	Suſſex Ditto	5l. 10s. to 6l. 15s.
Eſſex Ditto	5l. 0s. to 5l. 16s.	Farnham Ditto	9l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, October 26:

St. James's—Hay	4l. 0s. od. to 6l. 12s. od.	Average 5l. 6s. od.
Straw	1l. 16s. od. to 2l. 2s. od.	Average 1l. 19s. od.
Whitechapel—Hay	4l. 10s. od. to 6l. 10s. od.	Average 5l. 10s. od.
Clover	5l. 10s. od. to 7l. 0s. od.	Average 6l. 5s. od.
Straw	1l. 14s. od. to 2l. 6s. od.	Average 2l. 0s. od.

SMITHFIELD, October 26. To ſink the Offal—per Stone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.	Pork	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.		

COALS, Oct. 23: Newcaſtle 41s. 6d. to 52s. 0d. Sunderland 39s. 6d. to 42s.

SOAP, Yellow 80s. Mottled 90s. Curd 94s. CANDLES, 11s. per Doz. Moulds 12s.

TALLOW, per ſtone, 8lb. St. James's 3s.10d. Clare Market 3s.10d. Whitechapel 3s.9½d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1807.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Bk Red.	3perCent. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	5perCt. Navy.	5perCt. 1797.	Long Ann^s.	Short Ann^s.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann^s.	New Ann^s.	Om-nium.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp^l 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	shut	shut	62¼ a ¾	shut	96½	shut	shut	shut	———	1 dif.	1 a 2 dif.	———	shut	———	———	shut	62¼	21 0 0	Full Money
29	holiday																		
30	shut	shut	62¼ a ¾	shut	96½	shut	shut	shut	———	par 2 dif.	1 a 2 dif.	———	shut	———	———	shut	62¼	21 0 0	Full Money
1	shut	shut	62¼ a ¾	shut	96½	shut	shut	shut	———	2 a 1 dif.	1 a 2 dif.	———	shut	———	par	shut	———	21 0 0	Full Money
2	———	shut	62¼ a ¾	shut	96½	shut	shut	shut	173½	1 dif.	2 a 1 dif.	———	shut	62¼	par	shut	62¼	21 0 0	Full Money
3	shut	shut	62¼ a ¾	shut	96½	shut	shut	shut	173½	1 a 2 dif.	1 a 2 dif.	———	shut	———	par	shut	shut	21 0 0	Full Money
4	Sunday																		
5	shut	shut	62¼ a ¾	shut	96¼	shut	shut	shut	173½	1 a 2 dif.	1 a 2 dif.	———	shut	———	par	shut	———	21 0 0	Full Money
6	shut	shut	62¼ a ¾	shut	96½	shut	shut	shut	———	2 dif.	1 a 2 dif.	67¼	shut	———	¼ dif.	———	shut	21 0 0	Full Money
7	shut	shut	62¼ a ¾	shut	96½	shut	shut	shut	———	3 a 2 dif.	2 a 1 dif.	———	shut	———	¼ dif.	———	shut	21 0 0	Full Money
8	shut	shut	62¼ a ¾	shut	96½	shut	shut	shut	173½	1 dif.	2 a 1 dif.	———	shut	62¼	¼ dif.	———	shut	21 0 0	Full Money
9	shut	shut	62¼ a ¾	shut	96½	shut	shut	shut	———	par 1 dif.	1 dif.	———	shut	———	¼ a ½ dif.	———	shut	21 0 0	Full Money
10	shut	shut	62¼ a ¾	shut	96½	shut	shut	shut	———	1 dif. par	1 dif.	———	shut	———	¼ dif.	———	shut	21 0 0	Full Money
11	Sunday																		
12	shut	shut	62¼ a ¾	shut	96½	shut	shut	shut	174	———	par 1 dif.	———	62¼	———	par ¼ dif.	———	shut	21 0 0	Full Money
13	226½	shut	62¼ a ¾	shut	96½	shut	shut	shut	173	1 dif. par	par 1 dif.	———	shut	62¼	½ dif.	———	shut	21 0 0	Full Money
14	shut	shut	62¼ a ¾	shut	96½	shut	shut	shut	———	par	par 2 pr.	———	shut	62¼	1 a ½ dif.	———	shut	21 0 0	Full Money
15	shut	shut	62¼ a ¾	shut	96½	shut	shut	shut	———	par 1 dif.	1 a 2 pr.	———	shut	———	¼ a ½ dif.	———	shut	21 0 0	Full Money
16	shut	shut	62¼ a ¾	shut	96½	shut	shut	shut	———	par	par 2 pr.	67½	———	———	1 a ¼ dif.	———	shut	21 0 0	Full Money
17	shut	shut	62¼ a ¾	shut	96½	shut	shut	shut	———	par	1 a 2 pr.	———	———	———	¼ dif.	———	shut	21 0 0	Full Money
18	Sunday																		
19	shut	shut	62¼ a ¾	shut	96½	shut	shut	shut	———	par 1 dif.	par 1 pr.	———	———	62	¼ dif.	———	shut	21 0 0	Full Money
20	shut	shut	62¼ a ¾	shut	96½	shut	shut	shut	173	par	1 a 2 pr.	———	———	62¼	½ dif.	90½	shut	21 0 0	2 perCt.disc.
21	226	shut	62¼ a ¾	shut	96½	shut	shut	———	———	par 1 pr.	3 a 1 pr.	———	61¾	62¼	¼ dif.	90⅝	shut	21 0 0	2 perCt.disc.
22	225½	shut	62¼ a ¾	shut	96½	———	shut	———	———	par	2 pr.	———	61¾	62¼	¼ dif.	———	shut	21 0 0	2 perCt.disc.
23	———	61¾	62¼ a ¾	79⅝	96½	———	shut	———	———	par 1 dif.	1 a 2 pr.	———	61¼	———	———	———	shut	21 0 0	2 perCt.disc.
24	———	61¾	62¼ a ¾	79⅝	96½	shut	.17½	———	173½	par	2 pr.	———	———	———	¼ a ½ dif.	———	shut	21 0 0	2 perCt.disc.
25	Sunday																		
26	holiday																		
27	———	61¾	62¼ a ¾	79⅝	96½	———	17½	———	———	1 dif. par	2 a 3 pr.	———	61¼	62¼	———	———	shut	21 0 0	2 perCt.disc.
28	———	61¾	62¼ a ¾	79⅝	96½	———	———	———	———	par 1 dif.	3 a 2 pr.	———	61¼	62¼	¼ a ½ dif.	———	shut	21 0 0	2 perCt.disc.

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Sir JAMES BRANSCOMBE and Co. Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn, 37, Cornhill, and 38, Hay-Market.